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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Stewart on N. Y. Custom House.

The Need for Reform Pressing.

RAID ON GAMBLING HOUSES.

Distillers Want the Money They Spent on Tice Meters.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG GEORGIA REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1872.

The Assistant Secretary of State.

Notwithstanding the request of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the nomination of Mr. Hale as Assistant Secretary of State might be withdrawn, the chances are that it will not be complied with. Senator Wilson has asked that it may be retained for action, declaring that he understands the case, and can meet all the charges which have been made.

A Bad Nomination.

There is general surprise and disgust among those who understand the case at the manner in which Senators Pomeroy and Caldwell, of Kansas, have pressed the nomination of the notorious Legate upon the President for Governor of Washington Territory. After securing the nomination by uniting in the Senate and insisting upon confirmation, they were able to secure it.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28, 1872.

Case of Attorney Bateman.

Statements in defense of District Attorney Bateman, of Cincinnati, have already been made in the Department of Justice, and the understanding is that written explanations and counter charges will soon be submitted. The latter are aimed at certain parties connected with what is known as the plank road distillery cases.

Pressing Need of Reform.

Senator Stewart has arrived from New York. Among his friends he does not attempt to defend the Custom House practices, but says that in his opinion there is a pressing need of reform.

The Crusade Against the Gamblers.

Nine persons have been indicted by the grand jury here for keeping gambling houses, and just now sporting circles are greatly excited. All the principal houses have been raided by the police, and the furniture of several of the most fashionable is advertised to be sold at auction.

A Commercial Traveler Discharged from Custody.

Judge Cartter, of the Supreme Court of the District, yesterday discharged a man on *habeas corpus* who had been imprisoned for not paying a fine of two hundred and twenty-five dollars for soliciting orders for merchandise by sample. In every case of this kind here and in this vicinity the arrested persons been discharged upon the first hearing.

The Alabama Senatorship.

Spencer, of Alabama, announces to his friends that the withdrawal of Warner's name as Collector at Mobile will cause his (Spencer's) re-election to the Senate for six years. It will enable him to control fifty-eight appointments of more value than all the rest of the Federal patronage in the State.

The Chicago Relief Measure.

General Logan will attempt to secure action on the Chicago relief bill to-morrow; but as Chandler and those acting with him are determined to defeat it, the chances of doing anything with it to-morrow do not seem great.

"Smoking Reported in the "Globe."

A notable instance of the suppression in the *Globe* of such passages as make Senators appear to disadvantage occurred yesterday. In Friday's debate on final adjournment, Mr. Conkling repeatedly cried "Question," "question," in the Syracuse Convention style, and Senator Harlan called for the singing of "Old Hundred." All allusions to these things were carefully excluded from the *Globe*.

Refunding Money for Tice Meters.

The heirs-at-law of J. W. Gaff, President of the Distillers' Manufacturers' Company, of Cincinnati, praying for the refunding of all expenses incurred on account of Tice meters, and setting forth the reasons therefor, will be presented in the House by Mr. Stevenson to-morrow, together with a bill providing that all moneys paid by distillers on account of the purchase, freight, cost of repair or attachment of the Tice meter, be refunded, and making an appropriation sufficient to cover the amount. To carry this bill into effect will require three or four hundred thousand dollars. The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that of five hundred and twenty-two meters contracted for, only ninety-six were ever attached. Colonel Schlater, of Ohio, and others, represent the distillers.

Georgia Delegation to the National Convention.

The National Republican Committee have received remonstrances from citizens of Georgia, protesting against the action of the Central State Committee in deciding not to call a Convention to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and assuming to appoint such delegates. The remonstrances assert that the people will ignore this action, and call a Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1872.

THE STEAMER HORNET

Was about eight days in making her trip from Port-au-Prince. There were no Spanish vessels there at the time of her departure.

DECISION AFFIRMED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has affirmed the decision of the Collector at Port Huron in assessing a duty of 14 cents a pound on certain iron girders imported by S. J. Cage, of that place.

OUR BOSTON NAVY—A WORTHLESS FLEET OF IRON CLADS—A RECORD OF WASTE AND BLUNDERS.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Visiting the Navy Department, yesterday morning, to see for myself what signs there were in its sleepy old offices of the increased activity of which so much has been said of late, and to find out, if possible, what that "jolly old sea dog" who presides over our ships of war wants of a new fleet of sloops in this piping time of peace, I fell into conversation with an ancient bureau officer, who threw a light it is to be hoped upon the whole unfathomable mystery, and who knows the exact condition of almost every ship owned by the United States. I found him in a state of some excitement over the delicate relations between this country and Spain (like nearly every other naval officer whom I have recently met), and when I said "ironclad," he in a manner less polite than forcible, demanded what I expected the navy to do if Spain should insult us, so long as "we have no navy." A parsimonious in its appropriations, and the *Tribune* backs up Congress in its infernal penny wise and pound foolish policy. I had not called to discuss the wisdom of any naval policy, though I had no doubt that Congress had been about as generous as the people were disposed to be; I was in search of information, and, among other things, would like to know anything about our iron-clad fleet in addition to what I found in the Navy Register.

"Well, you may say," said the old man, with some impatience, "that our iron-clad ships are rotting and going to the dogs about as fast as they can. Talk about a war with Spain! Why, she would blow us out of Cuban waters in three weeks unless we had a year's notice to make preparations."

You have remembered something in a report made by Admiral Porter after the fight at Fort Fisher, in which he said that one of our monitors—the Monadnock, I believe—could go to Europe, enter the town of Liverpool, the harbor there, shell the city, and come home again without fear of being followed by any ship of war in the best European navy." Was it not a little strange that we should now be in such a helpless condition?

"Not a bit," was the reply. "Admiral Porter don't bet on monitors so much as he did; his hobby, and that of a good many other naval officers, now, is the torpedo; that's going to be the greatest weapon of offensive as well as defensive warfare. The great thing to be sought is keep ships in good condition, and if Congress only gives us money enough to keep our fleets in commission, why, nobody but Congress is blame if our iron-clads go to the dogs. The people think we have a devil of an iron-clad navy," and the old man shrugged his shoulders as he added, "they'll find out if we ever need a navy. I admit it did cost something, but Congress has been stingy enough since the war to make up for any generosity during that time.

"Now let us see what we have," and taking out his pencil and putting on his spectacles, he went on to enumerate our iron-clad vessels. "First, there are those 70 light-draught gunboats, built about 1854, at a cost of $1,600,000, but they're not worth anything, because, in the first place they can't carry their men and stores in the second place they couldn't go to sea, anyhow, and in the third place, you can't find men who will stand on the deck of a monitor, with no more protection than they would have standing on their table, and work a gun in a naval battle. These 70 that I am now speaking of have no turrets, you know; they were planned for turrets, but when they were completed it was found they were not big enough to carry them. They are nothing but iron rafts, and their decks, which are of wood, are badly decayed. Under the most favorable circumstances their speed would be about three or four knots an hour."

"Where are they now?" I asked. "The most of them are lying at League Island, I believe, two or three are at Boston, several here, and a few at New Orleans."

"Why don't we sell them if they are worthless?"

"Sell them!" with a sneer, "we can't get rid of them. Who do you suppose would buy them?"

After figuring a little, the old man continued. "Let me see; I believe there were six of those monitors which were built from the original plans. The original monitor, whose fame will never be forgotten, had an actual capacity of 844 tons, and those built after her model cost about $750,000 each. The principal trouble with these was that the machinery, &c., was too far aft, so that it was necessary to carry at least 100 tons of ballast in their bows whenever they went to sea, to keep their noses down. Well, when a ship can't carry her men, coal, and sufficient supplies any way you see what a waste it is to be obliged to carry one hundred tons of dead weight. Another defect which probably resulted in the loss of the original monitor, was the projection of the deck beyond the hull. They said that the leak was under the deck, and I have no doubt that the deck was separated from the hull by the concussion of the waves striking on its under side; the deck and hull separated like the shells of an oyster, and that one hundred tons of ballast in her bows didn't help her any. The decks of these are badly rotten, their capacity, as I said before, is insufficient, and their speed about six or seven knots an hour.

"Of the Canonicus class of monitors, I think we originally had ten; two of them were sold to Peru—and it was with the greatest difficulty they were got there. We have now on hand eight; their names, if I remember rightly, are: the Ajax, the Canonicus, Mahopac, Manhattan, Saugus, Wyandotte, Sonoma, and Weehawken. When the armament, crews and supplies are placed on board one of these ships it stands just seven inches out of water. Two hundred and forty tons on the deck of one of them is less than half that amount of water inside, will sink it. I am free to confess that I would rather be excused from going to sea in any one of them.

"Now we come to the four monitors, orders for the construction of which were given in 1862. One of these was given in charge of the Naval Constructor at Philadelphia, one was to be built at New York, one at Boston, and one at Portsmouth. These were to be made of wood and plated with iron. Each of them was to have two turrets, four 15-inch guns, and their actual capacity is nearly 2,000 tons, although they are rated at between 1,000 and 2,000 tons. The cost of these ships was more than $1,000,000 each. The Monadnock, built at Boston, was the first to be completed, and, as she was less time in building than the others, was the cheapest of all. She was a perfectly seaworthy vessel, and behaved admirably in the fight at Fort Fisher. She went safely around Cape Horn, and is now rotting in San Francisco. The Miantonomah, another of these four, went to Europe, and just what her history is we don't know; she is now entirely unsound. The Agamenticus (now Terror) is down at Cuba, full of rotten timbers, and the one originally built for the Tonawanda, built at Philadelphia, was a complete failure."

"Where is she now?"

"Rotting at League Island. I believe; she never did anything but make her trial trip."

"Then Ericsson was going to do something wonderful; he would build a monitor entirely of iron, and it was to have immense speed. The result was the Dictator, constructed at Green point. In order to make her the most powerful vessel ever known she had something like hundred-inch cylinders that fired 1,000 pound fires, one above the other. Then, to avoid as much as possible the friction of the machinery, the journals were made very short. Well, they tried her in the Fort Fisher fight, but at first her steering apparatus was out of order and then her journals became heated, as they might have known they would be, and her journals had to be put into her, and as for her double banks of fires, I have been told the upper ones are never lighted, for when the lower ones are going it is so hot that all people on board the upper ones. Altogether she is about as bad a failure, since the cost of running her is immense, and she always works badly.

"The Puritan was another complete failure, or would have been if she had ever been finished. After considerable trouble she was launched, and then it was found that if she was completed, according to her original plans she would be utterly worthless. So she lies at the Brooklyn Navy Yard without her machinery.

"We were fortunate enough to sell the Dunderberg and Onondaga to France, and the less we say about them the better.

"We have now on the stocks the hulls of four vessels of the Kalamazoo class, the actual capacity of which will be about 5,000 tons. These were to be of wood, plated with iron, and were to have two turrets each, plated fifteen inches thick with iron, and were to carry four 15-inch guns. They were expected to attain great speed. It would take about a year to finish each one, and the cost when done will be not less than $2,500,000 each. The one at Boston is said to be in pretty good condition; the one at Portsmouth and Philadelphia are very badly decayed."

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS—THE "ANTI-GRANT" COALITION—WHO ARE IN IT—WHAT IS PROPOSED.

[Washington Correspondence New York Herald.]

The recalcitrant Republican element is slowly crystalizing into formal and active discontent and the Democracy is shaping its course to acquiesce in the action of the soreheads. The Convention of the discontented Republicans will certainly be held in Cincinnati almost immediately after the Philadelphia Convention, and it will prepare both the ticket and the platform for the Democratic party. The Democratic Convention will not be held till late in the summer, and then only to accept and ratify the work of the soreheads Republicans. This much is already understood between the politicians here, and just now they are holding long and frequent consultations on the subject. The difficulty will be in the choice of a candidate for President, the Democrats being divided as to whom the recalcitrant Republicans ought to select. The Indiana leaders, including Hendricks and Voorhees, who has just ceased crying over the spilt milk of the new departure, thinks himself, however mistakenly, the Democratic candidate who must bear the whole world on his shoulders, and he has assumed to be the director general of the grand menagerie. His show is not in very good order as yet, but some improvement than he are laboring to put other Republican States besides Missouri into an attitude hostile to the Administration. Governor Blair, of Michigan, with ex-Congressman Driggs, who have got into a very uncomfortable state of mind in regard to Senator Chandler, and the Senator in a like condition in regard to them, are both busily carrying their State for the new party. Senator Fenton, together with Mr. Greely and the other malcontents, is to take charge of New York, and he is warm for the work. Senator Morrell, of Maine, who is not on good terms with his colleague or with Speaker Blaine, is expected with what shower of reason is not apparent, to make his State once more hostile to Republican rule. Mr. George W. Julian and Representative Shanks are counted upon to play like discomfited Republican part in Indiana; Senator Logan and Representative Farnsworth and Farwell, of Illinois, to guard Trumbull's or anybody else's interests in that State, and even Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, may be prevailed upon to do the same thing in his own State. This is the condition in which the Democratic candidate stands at present, and if there has been so little courage shown by the leaders of that party in Congress, and no real work accomplished by them, that it is not expected their deliberations will result in anything of great significance.

Further Hearing on the Steamboat Law—The Line of Distinction Between Passenger and Tow Boats—The Matter Becoming Better Understood in Congress—The Steamboatmen's Committee Finishing Up their Work.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1872.

The session of the House Committee on Commerce to-day was devoted to the steamboat law. A full attendance of the committee appointed by the Louisville Convention, as well as representatives of steamboat safety devices, were present. Mr. J. W. Oakey, of Cincinnati, made a few remarks on the line of distinction to be observed in the regulation of steamboats, and was told by the Chairman that the Committee had already settled that matter by dividing them into two classes—passenger boats and boats employed exclusively in towing freight boats and barges, carrying no passengers. This is a plain, sensible line of distinction, easily understood, and takes the great tow-boat interest out of the straight-jacket system invented only for the protection of passengers; or with that intent, it never yet having been practically successful for that purpose, more accidents having happened since the legal restrictions were imposed than before.

As to the towboats, their freedom from explosions on the western rivers proves the wisdom and cautious efficacy of their management, and the needlessness of legal interference. The maxim of "letting well enough alone" is very properly applicable to them. No regulations can make them safer than they have ever been, but by disturbing a system which has worked so well it would be very likely to have an opposite effect.

Mr. Copeland, of New York, an aged and experienced steamboatman, was under examination during nearly the entire session of the Committee, being especially questioned as to the utility of the various kinds of steam gauges in use and urged for adoption. He was in favor of leaving the choice to the owners of steamers, whose judgment, sharpened by their interest in the protection of their own lines and their own property, would be most likely to choose the best. For Congress to pass a peremptory law requiring any particular kind to be placed upon boats he thought inexpedient. His views upon those matters, as well as upon the management of batteries of boilers, causes of explosions, the results of numerous trials of patent valves, and pretty much all leading subjects in relation to steam power, were intelligently expressed and exceedingly interesting—all were taken down by a stenographer, and will be preserved. Before adjourning the committee ordered that no more oral statements would be heard on this subject, and that all parties, steamboatmen and patentees, who wished a further hearing, should put their statements in writing or print and send them in.

The Committee of Steamboatmen, it is understood, will conclude their amendments and have them ready for the House Committee by the close of the present week. The importance of the towboat system as the true method of utilizing the western rivers, and reducing transportation to its minimum, is becoming better understood every day. It will soon be impossible to hamper and obstruct it through Congressional instrumentality.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met for general debate. Mr. BECK spoke against the telegraph scheme, and was replied to by Mr. DAWES. Speeches were also made by Mr. WELLS, of Missouri, in favor of the organization of territory of Oklahoma; by Mr. TOWNSAND, of Pennsylvania, on protection of home industry; by Mr. COGHLAN, in support of the policy of reserving public lands for the toiling poor; by Mr. DUELL, on a system of bounty land warrants to soldiers and sailors in the late war.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 27, 1872.

SUIT DISMISSED.

In the suit brought by Shahan against ex-Collector Murphy, to recover a political assessment of two per cent. on his Custom House salary, the complaint has been dismissed on the ground that the assessment was voluntarily made. Murphy testified that assessments had been made, and that in some instances he had repaid the money.

THE COOPERS' STRIKE.

The Produce Exchange held a meeting today in regard to the strike of the coopers. A committee was appointed to take steps to have the law changed so as to prevent illegal combinations having a depressing effect on trade.

ALLEGED MURDERERS COMMITTED.

The men arrested on suspicion of having murdered Prof. Panaromo, after a hearing today have been committed. There is no positive evidence as to who the murderer is.

DISSOLVED.

The Yonkers, New York, Insurance Company has been judicially dissolved.

ENJOINED.

Adams Express Company has been enjoined at the suit of Bunce, from parting with one hundred and thirty-two shares of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, pending the litigation.

THE SMALL POX.

Twelve small-pox cases were reported yesterday. There have been six deaths since yesterday, and twenty-six during the week. The disease has broken out in a few new places on the line of the Harlem Railroad.

SAFE ROBBERY.

The office of the Pittston Coal Company was robbed last night, the robbers gagging and binding the watchman while they applied the combination of the lock of the safe, by which they obtained about $2,000.

SIGNED AGAINST HIS JUDGMENT.

Governor Hoffman, who was in the city today, says that he signed the bill legalizing the action of the anti-ring grand jury in obedience to the will of the Legislature, though against his judgment as a lawyer. He thinks that it will be decided unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals.

NEW YORK, January 28, 1872.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALABRIA.

Arrived—the steamer Calabria from Liverpool.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD TRACKS.

The committee of citizens has rejected Commodore Vanderbilt's plan for regulating the track of the Harlem Railroad on Fourth avenue, and insists upon the road being placed under ground, for which they will appeal to the Legislature.

SPINAL MENINGITIS

Is raging among the horses in this city. The best constructed and appointed stables are visited by it, and a fearful death rate has been the result.

NEW JERSEY MOVING AGAINST THE RINGS.

The Grand Jury of Hudson county, New Jersey, has indicted "Boss" Bumstead, of the Board of Public Works, Fire Commissioner Thomas Felder, Chief of Police McWilliams, Police Captain McMurtney and a number of other Republican politicians charged with ring jobs.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER

Has been appointed Superintendent of Works for New Jersey's new State lunatic asylum at Norristown.

CESPEDES GOING BLIND.

A Havana letter says President Cespedes is suffering from an affection of the eyes, and is in danger of blindness.

NORTH CAROLINA MATTERS.

A Raleigh special says one branch of the Legislature has authorized a reward of $10,000 for the arrest of Henry B. Lowry, and $5,000 for each of his gang of outlaws, or $30,000 in all.

THE LEGAL TENDER QUESTION.

In the suit of John Townsend and Egerton B. Winthrop against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, to recover $9,315 in coin, which plaintiffs allege defendants owe them on bonds, the defendants demurred to the complaint on the ground that as it is set out in the bonds themselves, which, on their face, are to be paid in lawful money, plaintiffs have no cause of action for coin, as the United States national currency and greenbacks are lawful money and legal tender by decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Woodruff has sustained the demurrer, but given leave for the plaintiffs to amend their complaint.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Hal Spivy, colored, murdered two of his companions a few nights ago at League Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad. They had been employed on a construction train, and having been paid off were indulging in a game of cards. Hal lost his money, then cut, Oakley, of Oakley, Pat State Treasurer. They passed resolutions indorsing Grant's administration and Governor Baker, of this state. Col. R. S. Robertson, of this city, a prominent candidate for Congress, will, it is thought, be nominated.

Gen. Ransom Nominated for U. S. Senator in Texas—The Conventions.

NEW YORK, January 28.—A special from Raleigh, N. C., says: The Conservative caucus nominated Gen. Mat. W. Ransom, Democrat, for United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by Vance's resignation. Ransom is equivalent to an election. The Republican State Convention meets at Raleigh April 17, and the Conservative ditto at Greensboro May 1st.

Singular Accident—A Brakeman Walks off a Moving Train and Receives Severe Injuries.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., January 27, 1872.

William Gifford, a freight brakeman on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, was seriously hurt just south of here this morning, in rather a singular manner. He was on the engine of an incoming train, and started back on the train, as the engineer supposed, to look after a hot journal that was blazing on a car; but Gifford says he must have been asleep, as he remembers nothing about doing so, and thinks he walked off of the train. He struck a bridge in his fall, breaking his right leg and receiving other injuries of a severe nature. He was found by Farmer Boyd, living near, who heard his cries for help, and took care of him. The leg was amputated to-day, and his recovery is hoped for.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, January 28, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise on Monday throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, with partially cloudy and clear weather. Increasing north westerly winds with falling temperature extend from the lower lakes to the gulf. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

SOME of the English papers are working themselves into a fever heat over a report that the "Victory"—the famous flag-ship of Nelson, and the only remaining relic of England's past glories—is shortly to be sold at auction. The "Victory" has for many years lain in the harbor of Portsmouth, where she has been visited by hundreds of thousands of people, desirous of seeing and receiving other injuries sufficient to cause his death. The jury the last resting place of the hero who saved his returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, country from the invasion of Napoleon. It is for which the intensity of the fire. The said that Queen Victoria has long set her heart house and stock of Noel and Plater, dealers in upon the purchase of the vessel, but the offer flour and grain, next door, were also burnt. has always been declined. Southward the leather establishment of John Lumsden & Co., and the agricultural implement warehouse of A. M. Perrine & Co., shared like fate. Strong exertions were rendered by the fire department to suppress the flames, but they had made too much progress to be arrested before the above named houses were destroyed. The following are the losses, which will scarcely fall short of $150,000. The losses on stocks are estimated as follows: Ewing & Co., $250,000; Noel & Plater, $200,000; J. Lumsden & Co., $130,000; Noel & Plater, $500. Loss on buildings: W. S. Eaken, Ewing & Co., $15,000; Wessel Perrine, $5,000; Noel & Platers, $4,000. The following are the offices and amounts of insurance: Ætna, of Hartford, $9,000; Equitable, Nashville, $30,000; London, Liverpool, and Globe, $24,000; Franklin, $15,; Home, $12,000; North British, $16,300; Georgia Home, $5,000; Continental, New York, $3,000; State, Nashville, $5,000; Commercial, Nashville, $14,000; Niagara, New York, $5,000; Genesse Marine, $5,000. The engines are still employed in throwing water to keep the flames down.

POLITICAL.

Republican Nominations at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 28, 1872.

Yesterday the Republicans of this county selected thirty delegates to amend the State convention. They were instructed to support Gov. Oakey, of city, for State Treasurer. They passed resolutions indorsing Grant's administration and Governor Baker, of this state. Col. R. S. Robertson, of this city, a prominent candidate for Congress, will, it is thought, be nominated.

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HARRISBURG.

The Recess, Is It Regular?—The Senate—Speaker Rutan—Fourth Senatorial District, Etc., Etc.

HARRISBURG, January 27, 1872.

The Legislature have so far absolutely done nothing, and to-day the House adjourned until Wednesday next, notwithstanding the Constitution of the State says in language as plain as words can put it, "neither House shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days." Speaker Elliot ruled that Sunday was not a "legislative day," and could not be counted, and the majority of the House sustained him in the ruling, which overturns the plain words of the Constitution. There are but very few lawyers in it, and those few generally inexperienced and of light weight. Mr. White, of your delegation, took an appeal from the decision of Speaker Elliot, but the wise body sustained their chief officer. Hewitt, Fleeger and others, who are lawyers, denounced the Christian idea and well established rule of the body that Sunday was a day. Anything in the shape of an excuse for an adjournment will suit the consciences of these representatives of the people, who are paid (far too well for their services) to stay here and do the public business.

The Senate adjourned over until Monday. This body is composed of much better material than the House. Speaker Rutan is prompt and energetic in the chair. He has a good voice, pleasing manner and makes a competent presiding officer. On the floor, Strang of Tioga, Davis of Philadelphia, Billingfelt of Lancaster, Mumma of Dauphin, Weakley of Cumberland, Evans of Chester, Allen of Warren, and your own three vigilant and courteous Senators, fitly represent the Republican side, while Senators Bucknlew, Wallace, Davis of Berks, Dockert, Purman, Petrikin and Dill are antagonists worthy the constant attention of the ruling party.

The Senate standing sixteen to sixteen, much interest is felt in the result of the special election to be held in the Fourth District of Philadelphia on next Tuesday. Sentiment is much divided as to the probable result. The chances are in favor of Grey, although it must be admitted that the Reform movement in the Quaker City is daily growing in strength. McClure will suffer from a want of organization among his forces. The challenged Gray to meet him before the people. Gray concluded that would not do, and McClure is speaking alone each night to crowded houses of the Democratic portion of the district. He has no superior as a stump speaker in the State.

The Republican State Committee have fixed the 10th of April, at Harrisburg, as the time and place for the next State convention. But four counties have as yet acted in the selection of delegates, and now can go any time of the probable result of the nomination for Governor. Huntingdon and Blair declared for Jordon this week—both counties electing delegates before meeting for that purpose. Montgomery instructed for Hartranft. It is his county and he named his own delegates.

Within the next thirty days several delegates will have been selected to enable one to give a decent guess by figures. The calculations made up to this time are published for effect and to influence voting, but no one seem to think in this way they can take possession of the field. OCCASIONAL.

The Pennsylvania Fisheries.

Fish Commissioner Worrall has made his annual report in reference to the restoration of the inland fisheries of Pennsylvania. He considers the project as entirely feasible, and states that he has every reason to anticipate ultimate success. The first experiment tried was the erection of a fish dam in the Susquehanna river at Columbia. This was brought into operation in 1867, and the very first year it was a success, the catch of shad being very respectable. In 1871 the finest Columbia shad were sold in Harrisburg, thirty miles from the fisheries, at considerable less than one dollar a pair, the catch for that year exceeding one hundred thousand. Mr. Worrall in his report he further states that in 1867 shad were spawned artificially in the Connecticut river, by Seth Green (the inventor of artificial shad culture), and at the expense of the State, to the extent of two millions, and in the ensuing year the catch exceeded anything as far back as 1824. The result of this experiment was the loss in that river made up, which had been decreasing annually for over three-score years. The learned Commissioner enumerates some thirty varieties of fish indigenous to Pennsylvania waters that are good, substantial food, and which, in his opinion, might be rendered plentiful in our rivers by artificial propagation and judicial legal protection.

LARGE FIRE AT NASHVILLE.

Wholesale Grocery Establishment Destroyed—Loss $150,000.

NASHVILLE, January 27.—A fire broke out this morning in the wholesale grocery store of Ewing & Co., South Market street. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a short time the whole establishment, two four-story houses, was beyond saving. It was impossible to remove the stock, nearly all of which was destroyed. There were over one hundred barrels of whisky in the store, the burning of which added to the intensity of the fire. The house and stock of Noel and Plater, dealers in flour and grain, next door, were also burnt. Southward the leather establishment of John Lumsden & Co., and the agricultural implement warehouse of A. M. Perrine & Co., shared like fate. Strong exertions were rendered by the fire department to suppress the flames, but they had made too much progress to be arrested before the above named houses were destroyed. The following are the losses, which will scarcely fall short of $150,000. The losses on stocks are estimated as follows: Ewing & Co., $250,000; Noel & Plater, $200,000; J. Lumsden & Co., $130,000; Noel & Plater, $500. Loss on buildings: W. S. Eaken, Ewing & Co., $15,000; Wessel Perrine, $5,000; Noel & Platers, $4,000. The following are the offices and amounts of insurance: Ætna, of Hartford, $9,000; Equitable, Nashville, $30,000; London, Liverpool, and Globe, $24,000; Franklin, $15,; Home, $12,000; North British, $16,300; Georgia Home, $5,000; Continental, New York, $3,000; State, Nashville, $5,000; Commercial, Nashville, $14,000; Niagara, New York, $5,000; Genesse Marine, $5,000. The engines are still employed in throwing water to keep the flames down.

ROW IN MORMONDOM.

Gov. Wood Vetoes the Act of the Territorial Assembly Providing for Holding a Constitutional Convention—The Apostles Wax Wroth—Young Smith Don't Care a Snap for the Veto—An Effort to be Made to Override It.

SALT LAKE, January 27.—Governor Wood to-day returned to the Legislative Assembly the act for holding a convention to prepare a constitution for the admission of Utah without his approval. He suggests that the organic act of Utah contemplates only such matters as relates to the domestic concerns of the territory and the legislative powers given to which is a form of government and adopt another. The power that created alone can destroy. Without any special authority the Congress of the Territorial Legislature has no right to act upon the subject of admission. Further, Utah having less than the required population under the apportionment to one representative in Congress, he thinks it would be well to await the pleasure of the general government. The Governor concludes by saying: To the proper authorities in Washington city, and a certificate was issued for $678 34, and forwarded to Wilson as agent for the claimant. Instead of handing the papers over to Mr. Lennox, it is alleged that Wilson forged the name of Lennox to the receipt and the paymaster's check, and then lifted the money and still retains it in his possession. The information was made by Mr. Lennox on Friday last, and a warrant for the arrest of the accused was was issued. Saturday morning United States Deputy Marshal Attorney Swoope, in whose hands the case is received from Washington, announced that Wilson had been arrested, and that he is now in jail at that place. He will be brought to this city to-day, when he will be held for trial at the February term of the United States Court, which will commence on Monday, February 26.

It is stated that a large amount of the pensions now being paid by the government are paid upon fraudulent papers, and the duty is imposed upon United States Attorneys to see that all parties found guilty are convicted and punished. Mr. Swoope has already prosecuted some half a dozen to conviction, and will do his best to protect the government from being robbed in this way.

THE ROBERT'S STREET OUTRAGE.

The Injured Lady Said to be Dying.

In the COMMERCIAL of Thursday last we referred to an outrage which had been committed on an aged lady, by a negro, in an outhouse in the rear of the lady's residence, on Robert's street, between Centre and Wylie avenues. Last evening she was in a very critical state from the effects of the injuries inflicted, her recovery being considered doubtful. It has transpired that the negro, who had been arrested, tacked by the negro, she lay in the outhouse for nearly an hour, when a neighbor heard her moaning and give an alarm. A strong effort should be made to have the case fully sifted, and committed this crime, though, as we understand, but slight clues exist as to his identity. The matter is, we believe, in the hands of the detective force, and the name of Bryan, or Jack Blackmore, having visited the sufferer on Saturday.

It may not be amiss in this connection to call the attention of the authorities to the large number of houses of ill-repute in the neighborhood where the outrage was committed, and which are said to constantly be the dreaded ruffians. It is of frequent occurrence that respectable ladies are insulted while going along the streets in this neighborhood, in some instances even when escorted by gentlemen.

The Amended Fee Bill.

Mr. White's amendment to the Allegheny County Fee Bill, as it passed the House, has already been published. The second section, which was defeated, read as follows:

SEC. 2. That from and after December 1st, 1870, fifty per centum of fees accruing under the above recited act, and under an act entitled "An act taxing certain officers," approved March 16th, 1870, shall be paid into the several county treasuries for the use and benefit of the county, instead of the treasury of the Commonwealth, as heretofore.

This would relieve Mr. Ross, Prothonatory, as its operations would date back to the first of December last. An effort will be made to have this section restored to the bill, and if it succeeds there, the House will probably concur. If this fails, a bill will be offered to reimburse Mr. Ross out of the county treasury, and it is hoped that there should be no possible objection, as the office will make the county whole, before the term expires, under the operation of the first section, as passed.

The bill offered by Mr. Millar, and referred to the Allegheny delegation—the proposed substitute—will be for the full compensation of which, as has been shown, the county expenditures would be increased almost $30,000 per year—has not yet been acted upon by the delegation. It likely will be, as the general call for the interests of the people, and for economy in the management of the affairs of the county, will hardly make a short work of the proposed substitute. It repeals every step toward reform, and leaves the offices worse than they were under the act of 1810.

A Daily Court Calendar.

Judge Kirkpatrick, of the District Court, has ordered a daily calendar of the cases to be tried before him, to be written out in a plain, legible hand, and placed upon a tablet in front of the clerk's desk. The names of the solicitors, as well as the attorneys, are set forth, and as soon as a case is tried, or otherwise disposed of it is stricken from the calendar. By this means an attorney can not only see what cases are on the list, but can form a correct idea as to when his own case will be reached. The arrangement is made to save time and annoyance to attorneys, as well as to the Court and the Clerks. All the information usually desired can thus be obtained without attorneys having to speak a word to any person. The weekly list is also posted, so that counsel can calculate for several days ahead. This is an excellent arrangement, and Judge Hampton is so pleased with it that he will probably adopt it in his Court.

Bankruptcy Cases.

Saturday, in the bankruptcy branch of the United States District Court, a petition was filed by Messrs. Carr, McCandless & Co. and Messrs. Morgantern & Co., asking that C. W. Bingham, of New Castle, Pa., be adjudged a bankrupt. The petitioners allege that Bingham is indebted to them in the sums of $231 and $189 respectively, and that he has made assignments and given warrants to confess judgment for the purpose of giving preference to certain parties over other creditors.

The Soldiers' Monument.

Why do not the Soldiers' Monument Committee take hold of Bates's History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers and compile therefrom the names of the deceased soldiers of Allegheny county. The history includes a complete roster of each regiment and company, giving a reliable account of each man from the date of his enlistment to the time of his death, or until discharged or mustered out. With this reliable data at hand there is no reasonable excuse for deferring the matter of placing the names on the monument any longer.

LARGE crowds surrounded the "haunted house" all day yesterday and Saturday, having been attracted thither by the reports in circulation, and wishing to see the building where these singular occurrences, noted in Saturday's COMMERCIAL, took place. A party of a dozen citiz

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1872.

CINCINNATI is to be the scene of a Presidential Convention after all. The sixth day of May is the time, the object the fusion of everything and everybody in opposition to Gen. GRANT—dissatisfied Republicans, wandering, hungry Democrats—the outs generally. Meanwhile a candidate is to be found on whom to form a union. It is to be observed, however, that Democratic leaders are manifesting a disposition to go it alone, the passive policy of late devolving perceptibly. It is understood that CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, though his name is not much used as yet, is the favorite with many who think they have a keen sight with reference to opportunities.

GENERALS PORTER and BABCOCK have jointly addressed a letter to Senator BOGGS[illegible]Chairman of the New York Custom House Investigating Committee, requesting to be summoned as witnesses before the close of the investigation. These are many reasons why this request should be compiled with. The names of both of these officers have been repeatedly mentioned before the Committee in a manner calculated to convey the impression that they were, or had been, pecuniarily connected with the New York Custom House, and propriety and policy alike demand that they should be allowed to testify in the matter. What the people want to get at is the truth. But no man should be condemned unheard.

THE resolution pending in the Kansas Legislature for an investigation of the charges of bribery recently made against United States Senator CALDWELL, in the matter of his election, has been so amended as to include the election of Senator POMEROY in 1867. In view of the grave charges lately preferred against him by ex-Senator Ross, taken in connection with the appointment of LEGATE, to whose connection with POMEROY we referred the other day, as Governor of Washington Territory, and which was probably made at the instance and application of that Senator, this action of the Legislature is to be commended. Considering how many Legislative and Congressional committees of investigation are at work, the country ought to reasonably expect better things in future.

IF Congress half does its duty a thorough overhauling of the New York Custom House will be the result of the present investigation. The abuses are too apparent and manifold for anything less. The entire system, so far as such a thing is possible, should be broken up, and new machinery and men substituted. Why upright and capable men should not be selected, there can be no perfect reason. Mr. GARFIELD filled the bill well, but the system was too much for him. The Investigating Committee should be able to be able to report pretty clearly what is needed, and Congress will be grievously disappointed if it does not. The abuses, some of them at least, are as ancient as the Government, and have been handed down with "improvements" from administration to administration. It should be the work, as it would be the glory, of Gen. GRANT'S administration to reform them.

The free trade *Cincinnati Commercial*, which imagines it has fatally punctured the whole philosophy of protection when it says if we were not for the immense riches of Pennsylvania she would not require so much protection," is in a fair way of being hoist by its own petard. A correspondent of that paper, referring to the Senate passage of the bill permitting the free introduction of all building materials into Chicago, points out the dangers to which we called attention a day or two ago, of the re-sale of these materials throughout the country, and complains that it will ruin all surrounding lumber dealers. In the articles thus re-sold. He says:

"The plain fact is, if this bill becomes law every manufacturer of building materials of every sort are virtually ruined. Very little of the lumber used in this country, but this bill forces the Chicago people to buy foreign, for manufacturers cannot supply them at home. It will be less than duty. If we are to have free trade let it be free to all."

We have already expressed doubts of the wisdom of the measure in question; but it is something to find so strong a protest as this apparent as the above in so decided a free trade journal as the *Commercial*, which is respectfully invited to explain how that policy which in its partial operation ruins all whom it affects, becomes a blessing when applied to the whole country.

It is understood that the new apportionment bill will come up in the Senate for action to-day. Considerable difference of opinion exists between the Senate and the House as to the number of Representatives of which the House should consist. With all due deference to the Senate it would seem that the House, which is most directly interested in the matter, were the best judge of its requirements. Under the House bill that body gains forty members; under the Senate scheme the number remains unchanged. The section added by the Senate, providing that any State which denies or abridges the right of any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, to vote at any election named in the Constitution, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the number of Representatives apportioned to such State shall be reduced in the proportion which such disfranchised persons bear to the whole number of citizens of voting age, ought not to be objectionable to the House. It simply compels Massachusetts and Rhode Island to observe the provisions of the Amendments. But there should be no delay in arriving at an understanding. Indeed, the bill ought to have been passed before the holiday recess. The sessions of several State Legislatures will have to be prolonged, or extra sessions called, unless early final action is had; since they cannot redistrict their States for the election of members of Congress until the bill has become a law.

A BLUNDER OF INFALLIBILITY.

As we anticipated on the announcement of the fact by telegraph would be the case, Bishop DUPANLOUP'S resignation of his seat in the French Academy, in consequence of the election of M. LITTRE, has caused a great sensation in France. The step was so extraordinary, and under the circumstances of the time the partisan feeling excited by it has been so lively, that it has assumed the importance of a political movement, or sort of *coup d'etat*, awakening the interest of multitudes who care little either for the Academy or for literature. Before the election took place the Bishop, it appears, circulated among the members a printed brochure containing extracts from LITTRE'S works and designed to show the character of his very objectionable opinions. As understood by the compiler, these extracts seemed to prove that the candidate was an atheist in religion and a socialist in politics, though his friends deny the correctness of the interpretation. But those who voted for him intended to honor his literary and scientific merit without reference to any religious or political heresies he might entertain. When the Bishop's resignation had been read, the Secretary explained that the French Academy could not accept it without disregarding its oldest traditions, and Mr. GUIZOT made a long speech in which he counselled conciliation and expressed the belief that his "dear colleague the Bishop would not persist in his resolution to leave them after having remained among them so many years." a remark which might be understood as an intimation that the election of LITTRE had introduced no fresh element of offence to the ecclesiastical mind. The truth is that in the Academy clergymen and infidels have long sat side by side, and even VOLTAIRE had bishops for his colleagues. But the Bishop of Orleans is either more earnest than others of his profession have been, or he thinks that the times call for some striking protest against error. For, be he persists in his determination to resign his seat. And his zeal and firmness have received what, no doubt, he regards as the highest possible sanction, that of His Holiness, the infallible Pontiff. PIUS the Ninth has written him a long letter in which he covers him with applause. To the Pope "it is a consolation amidst the disasters of the faith and the shipwreck of the Christian virtues to witness actions inspired by true and disinterested religious zeal." In the Pope's letter the Academy is not flattered. "He who reflects upon the consequence from small to break with impiety and to flee from the sinks (*sentinas*, sewers) of atheism, does not fear the idle censure of the world."

It is thus, you, my dear son, have acted.

You were elected into a society which was not ashamed to admit after you a soul tarnished by perverse doctrines, one of those men of whom ST. MARK (?) has said, 'They see not the darkness of their conscience and they bear the pride of their ignominy.' You have not believed that you ought to keep your place in that society, and the act of renunciation and humility by which you have refused to covenant with iniquity has filled the hearts of Catholics with pure joy. The epistle contains much more in the same vein, but the foregoing extracts sufficiently show its spirit.

The affair is not a mere literary or academical quarrel; it is interesting as a sign of the times, and especially as an illustration of the inward policy of the church of Rome towards its enemies. Not many years ago no Pope would have referred to so distinguished a body as the French Academy in the contemptuous and opprobrious terms used in this letter. But similar language was sometimes employed by medieval Pontiffs towards offending Universities, and the present incumbent of the Holy See, clothed with infallibility and exalted by the conscious "possession of all Catholic verity," disdains all those considerations of prudence and reserve which, having been useless, are now discarded. The Pope's letter of felicitation and commendation, we need hardly say, is severely criticized by the press as well as by the men whom its hard words offend. To neither does it seem to bear clear marks of an infallible origin. On the contrary, as by the election of LITTRE the Academy committed no new offense and violated none of its precedents, common people cannot help thinking that the Pope did a foolish thing when he insulted all its members and thus converted the friendly and the indifferent into enemies. The injury was gratuitous, too, as he might have praised the Bishop without calling his colleagues evil names. Then, the suggestion is obvious that, if the Bishop merited papal commendation for resigning his seat in the Assembly to avoid the association of an atheist, he ought to resign his seat in the National Assembly also, of which the same atheist is a member. Instead of separating from such people, after the example of the Bishop and the precept of the Pope, it is remembered that the source and exemplar of all Christian virtues was wont to seek out and associate with sinners quite as objectionable in their opinions as M. LITTRE, and whose practice was much worse than his. But He was not a Pope.

THE proposition to increase the pay of the letter carriers employed in the large towns and cities of the country to twelve hundred dollars a year meets with general approbation, and will probably be successful. That the free delivery of letters by a well organized corps of letter carriers has become an almost indispensable auxiliary to business and commerce in every important town and city, experience has shown; nor there be any doubt of the fact that the scanty pay of a thousand dollars a year which these men at present receive is a poor remuneration for the arduous character of the service they perform. Everything considered, they are probably at once the hardest worked and worst paid of all the servants employed by the Government; while there are very few subordinate offices which require the exercise of more sagacity, industry and faithfulness, or which impose a heavier responsibility on the incumbent. The bill which Hon. B. F. Myers, of this State, has introduced into the House, should pass without delay. The St. Louis Merchants Exchange has unanimously passed a series of resolutions urging upon the Missouri representatives in both branches of Congress to aid in the passage of the bill, and it might perhaps be well for other cities and towns to follow this example.

SHORTLY after the publication of Horace Greeley's much talked of letter to the editor of the Missouri *Caucasian*, one of his intimate friends took him to task for holding any communication with a person of such undisguised reasonable proclivities, telling him that it had considerably damaged his prospects for Presidential nomination. To whom Mr. Greeley, evidently remembering Henry Clay's famous saying, "I would rather be right than President," thus replies—

"You think the letter I wrote to P. Donan a mistake. Well, I'll warn the subject out of Man to run for President. But that is not my notion. I could not consent to be President at the heavy cost of ceasing to be myself. I am a Democrat. There shall be no vote cast for me in ignorance of that truth if I can help it. I am opposed to all humbug and swindles, however passively committed. Don't you remember your suggestion to me, that I ought to drop the tariff question for the present? Do I follow such advice? Not if the court understands itself."

Whatever may be thought of some of Mr. Greeley's political views and methods of action, it is certain that the above has the ring of the right metal. It is probable that the Democrats never made a greater mistake than in undertaking to bait their hooks for the *Tribune* philosopher.

IT CAN hardly be said that the forte of John Ruskin is in the field of letter writing on political economy, and yet in his occasional printed addresses to the working classes of England he has said not a few things as remarkable for practical wisdom and sagacity as the majority of his utterances have been for their mistiness and obscurity. In the latest essay in which he tries to grapple with and solve the perplexing social and political problems of his age and country, he calls upon England's workingmen to pursue three things: First, to do their work well. Second, to help others to do their's when they can. Third, to make sure they can obey good laws before they seek to alter poor ones. Brief as they are, these rules contain a world of comprehensive statesmanship, and if conscientiously observed by those to whom they are addressed would be likely to conduce to their social, political and moral advancement a good more effectually than any they can ever expect to receive from the hands of such noisy agitators as Bradlaugh and Odger, or any of their fellow iconoclasts.

PRINCE BISMARCK was recently interviewed by a correspondent of a Vienna paper, to whom he gave his views upon European and American affairs quite freely. The astute German statesman believes that Spain will ultimately be compelled to let go her hold of Cuba, stating that the whole tendency of the times is against the retention of such colonies by European powers; since they are certain, he adds, eventually to slide from their grasp, to flourish far more independently after their independence than before, if they have any vitality at all. Relative to our own country he observes that while it is sometimes difficult to discover what the true state of public opinion is, it is nevertheless sure to make itself truly and courageously felt in the end. He has a contemptuous opinion of the mere politicians of the country, but an excellent one of its people, and believes that their sound common sense and morals will always insure the ultimate triumph of honesty and integrity over trickery and corruption, and that the perpetuity and progress of the Republic are therefore beyond question.

AN important law case, the decision respecting which will probably, to a considerable extent, act as a precedent in determining the extent of the responsibility of steamboat and railway companies for the safe delivery of goods intrusted to their care, is at present pending before the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in the shape of a suit brought for the recovery of the value of two wagons shipped on board the steamer War Eagle, destroyed by fire at Lacrosse in 1870, by the leaking or bursting of a kerosene barrel, shipped as freight, the result being the total destruction of the vessel and everything on board. The packet company refused to pay damages on the ground that the kerosene was not in good condition when received, and that therefore the company was not liable. The case has attracted great interest in the Northwest, and the decision of the Court will be one of considerable general importance.

A DELEGATION of chiefs from the Navigator's Islands has recently arrived in Washington for the purpose of trying to induce the government to annex those islands to the United States. This group consists of nine islands of comparatively respectable dimensions, with a number of smaller islets, the whole forming an aggregate of about twenty-seven or twenty-eight hundred square miles. They lie a little to the northeast of the Fiji Islands—in which, as is generally known, a system of government to a certain degree modeled after that of Great Britian has recently been established, officered principally by Europeans—and are almost midway in the direct track of vessels plying between the Australian colonies and the ports on our Pacific coast. The longest island of the group is some forty miles long by twenty wide, with an exceeding productive soil, and a population, which although only semi-civilized, is said to be of great natural aptitude and intelligence.

GENERAL HAZEN has addressed a letter to Mr. Bergh begging him to take measures to bring the attention of Congress to the useless slaughter which every year takes place of vast herds of buffalo, which are either killed for "sport" or for their hides, which average in value about a dollar a-piece. General Hazen says that the theory that the buffalo should be killed to deprive the Indians of food is a fallacy, as these people are becoming harmless under a rule of justice, and hopes Congress will take immediate steps to put a stop to what he calls this "wicked and wanton waste."

BOTTS, the murderer of "Pet" Halstead, was successfully hanged on Friday, and he latterly seemed to know that he had dressed himself preparatory to another world, a consummation, in view of the life he was leading, of which most people had small expectation while there was a chance of his dying a natural death. It is rather astonishing how many cases of the sort there are. As a reformer the gallows certainly stands conspicuous—when viewed in a certain light. The premises admitted, it would not be difficult to frame an argument for its more frequent use.

THE diarrhoeas and cramps so prominent in Harrisburg are causing no end of speculation as to their cause. The *State Journal* doubts if there is a more healthy location on the continent than that of Harrisburg; the waters of the Susquehanna are the healthiest that flow into the ocean; and the air is always sweet and pure. But the *Journal* thinks it *might* be expedient to give the basin at the water works a cleansing at least once a year. The experience of Pittsburgh has demonstrated that the cleansing process is very necessary to the purity of the water and health of the city.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A recently arrived English servant girl pitched a cup of scalding coffee into his mistress's face, at San Francisco, because the lady hoped the Price of Wales would die. She is now too king for another place. British family preferred.

A man has been fined twenty dollars in England for using a crest to which he was not entitled. Being out of envelopes, he had borrowed two of a neighbor, a solicitor, who rejoiced in armorial bearings, and the envelopes being stamped with his crest, this was the illegal use for which the fine was imposed. No one can display a coat of arms in England without a license, and the luxury of heraldic devices are expensive. If everybody who uses a crest in the United States without being entitled to it were fined twenty-five dollars, it would make a respectable addition to the revenue.

There is no disputing the energy and activity that prevail in Chicago. One hundred and fifty-seven persons were united in marriage there last week.

An old sun-dial, which adorned the front of Harvard Hall, of Harvard University, when "Massachusetts was a British colony and George III. was King," was recently discovered among a pile of rubbish in the garret of a Boston "second-hand" shop. It is to be immediately put into the hands of the University authorities.

The sympathizers with the Old Catholic movement at Rome have started a weekly paper in French. The prospectus states that Dr. Doellinger, Father Hyacinthe and Professors Friedrich, Reinkens and Michelis have promised their support and co-operation. "Our religious programme," the editor says, "is resumed thus: Church reform—no schism—but spiritual union, in a church truly Catholic, with all those who believe in Christ and hold to the Apostles' Creed. In politics we advocate universal peace. We desire the unity, development and prosperity of Italy, that she may become the true representative of political and religious liberty."

Reviewing the year 1871, the Manchester (Eng.) *Examiner* states that the cotton districts have had a return of those busy times which certain prophets told us some years ago had gone forever. The cotton manufacture, so far from having disappeared as one of the staple industries, has more capital embarked in it at this moment, and finds employment for a larger number of work people, than at any former period.

The immense capacity of some of our modern pork packing houses for the cutting of hogs, may be judged by the following: last week Captain David White, on a $500 wager with Adams & Lowery, of Louisville, cut 4,278 hogs, averaging 201 pounds, in ten hours and thirty minutes, at his "Mammoth Cave Packing House," in Madison, Indiana. Messrs. Adams & Lowery, at their packing house in Louisville, Kentucky, cut 3,800 head, averaging 205 pounds, in ten hours and thirty minutes, losing the wager. In ten hours and thirty minutes there are 630 minutes, so that Captain White's force must have killed about six and a half head every minute.

Judging from the slow passages made lately by some of the steamers from Europe to New York the weather must have been remarkably tempestuous. Among the most lengthened passages is that of the steamer Brittania, which arrived on Wednesday from Glasgow, the trip having occupied no less than thirty-two days from port to port. As a consequence of these long passages, the days of departure have in several instances been delayed, thereby creating no little confusion on account of freight and passenger engagements, and in the transmission of the mails.

The Moscow *Gazette* says that the abundant resources of Germany would enable her to create within a short space of time a fleet with which the English fleet alone could cope, and that this fleet, joined to the fortifications of Kiel, would reduce the Russian fleet in the Baltic to a complete inaction. To prevent this the *Gazette* advocates the naturalization of Denmark and the re-union of it with that country of Northern Schleswig with Duppel and Alsen, according to Article 5 of the treaty of Prague.

The prospect is that we shall not only export heavily of food staples and raw materials this year, but also an increased amount of various kinds of manufactures, owing to the rapid recuperation of trade and industry in Europe, from the prostrated condition in which they were left by the late Franco-German war. While our exports and imports have more than tripled, in the last twenty years, our internal commerce has grown still faster, the movement on our railways increasing at the rate of five hundred millions annually. The imports of foreign merchandise into the United States have increased in a remarkable degree during the last few years; but large as they are, they were quite equaled by the exports last year (the official figures for the fiscal year being $841,493,774 of imports, against $841,504,172 of exports, both gold value), while immigration and the steady yield of our mines of precious metals have sufficed to meet any adverse balance arising from interest, freights or expenditures abroad.

General Custar says in the *Galaxy* that he does not believe the Indians susceptible of civilization. What does he think of the Penobscot (Maine) tribe, whose members have unanimously petitioned the Legislature that their annuities, amounting to about two thousand dollars, may be devoted to agriculture, support of schools, salaries for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, priest, for building a school house and to repair their burying lot? The petition is signed by the Governor, who makes his mark, Lieutenant Governor, who writes his name, and by thirty-seven others, twelve of whom sign their names, and twenty-five of whom make their mark.

Dayton, Ohio, has a nine days' wonder in the shape of a woman in a state of suspended animation. She was supposed to be dead, and there is as yet no sign of respiration or any action of the heart, but the flesh is warm and the face looks so life-like that the friends refuse to bury her. It is thought that life will yet be restored.

The St. Louis *Times*, which doesn't believe in pessivism, says that although it takes a good Latin scholar to conjugate "*pessum yet* the whole Democratic party can decline it.

Legal documents are sometimes put into queer shape by back-country officials. An appraiser in Iowa, in describing an estray yearling, wound up as follows: "Found no other marks on said bull, except that he is now a steer." No claimant has yet appeared.

Don Piatt is about to quit newspaper editing and writing. He says: "We will do all in our power to make our readers happy."

Fred. Douglass recently said to an interviewer that he was sorry to find Charles Sumner "so determined in his opposition to President Grant's renomination, for he is a hero, and I love him. He befriended me and my race when it cost something to befriend us. He is too noble a soul to harbor petty resentments."

PERSONAL.

Mr. Robert Spence Watson, a literary gentleman, and a Quaker, has been delivering some lectures in England on Shakespeare, one of which is devoted to the character of Shylock. Mr. Watson defends Shylock, holding that in demanding his pound of flesh he acted as the avenger of ages of wrong to his race, and that there was a kind of heroism in his preferring to inflict that impersonal retribution in the direct track of the money which was offered in fulfillment of his bond.

During the absence on his Southern tour of William Cullen Bryant from the editorial chair of the New York *Post*, it will be occupied by Mr. Park Godwin, one of its former editors, who has again resumed his connection with its editorial staff.

"That good old man" Grimes, has been popularly supposed "dead and gone." The Dubuque (Iowa) *Telegraph*, however, brings forward Hon. James W. Grimes for the Presidency —"not as a Democrat or a Republican, but only as a Reformer." It says he is fully restored to health.

REFERRING to the bill in Congress for the relief of Chicago, by admitting imported building material free of duty, the *Journal* of that city says: "The most difficult work of all will be to devise rules and regulations under the second section. If so disposed Mr. Boutwell could defeat the main object of the bill by persistently raising so embarrassing as to practically set aside the section. On the other hand, if great care is not observed from first to last, gross frauds will be perpetrated." This is a fair statement of some of the difficulties. If Chicago must have relief an appropriation directly from the Treasury would be simpler and probably the better way.

THE Ohio *State Journal* proposes ex-Governor Dennison of that State for Vice President with Grant. Of all the candidates mentioned he is regarded as the strongest. Of him it is said: "An able man, a man of affairs, a true man, a genuine Republican from the beginning, an experienced politician and statesman, a prudent leader in his sphere, a man largely identified with the interests of the country, a reliable and safe man in any place, and one who would fill the Vice President's chair with grace, dignity and distinction." True enough, but for all that Mr. Colfax is likely to be the man.

PHILADELPHIANS are moving in opposition to the proposed tax on sales by the City Councils. Is it not time that Pittsburgh threw off the load?

POSITIVISM IN AMERICA.

An Unique Banquet on Comte's Birthday—Beer and Pretzels Outdone by Crusts and Water—History of the New York Positivist Society—An Analysis of a Positivist Primer, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, January 23d, 1872.

This is the day of new departures, and the one which I am now about to chronicle, while not the most startling, is such a curious item of news that I propose to give a brief account of it. Every reader of newspapers in this country and nearly every attendant upon popular lectures and Protestant churches, has heard at some time about Positivism and Positivists. Exactly what it is, and who they are, few know and few care. When one learns that the positivist doctrine is contained in twelve volumes, each as large as a Bible, his heart sinks within him, and he inwardly groans that he at least has no time to master it, even if his soul's salvation depended upon it, which he is sure it does not. The Positivists of this city look upon the matter in another light. If they are not sure about having any soul to be saved, they are very "positive" that society is in a state of anarchy and deserves to be saved whether it will or not. This body of men, a brief history of which will be given below, have held very recently two meetings which have been so successful as to have inspired them with fond anticipations of the immediate future. The first of these was a celebration, at the residence of one of its members, of "Christmas" as a human institution, of which your readers have doubtless heard. At that meeting it was proposed to celebrate with all the public *eclat* possible the birthday of Auguste Comte, the founder of Positivism. As it would not be agreeable to the majority to assemble on the evening of the 19th, the banquet was postponed until the evening of Saturday, the 20th, and I have very good reason for saying that this unique meeting was one of the most pleasant affairs which has ever been held in this city.

This banquet was given at the house of a wealthy member of this sect, at his cosy up-town residence. After the persons present—about one hundred of both sexes—had discussed, with evident relish, a very pleasant and elegant repast, the "crust of Comte," which had been toasted for the occasion, was passed around and with it a glass of water.

The persons in the dining hall then pledged themselves, and the following toasts were proposed and responded to:

1. The temple of humanity, built by all her children—it includes all, as the home of all.

"In my father's house are many mansions."

2. The day we celebrate, the birthday of Auguste Comte—the incomparable man, for in him was ordained for us

A faith resting upon the philosophy of positive science,
A hope resting on the proved laws of human progress.
And, greater than all, a love ever fed by human deeds, and ever flowing to supply them. (Corte rhians, XIII.)

3. Clotilde de Vaux—the "eternal companion" of the founder of the human fai h. Through her was struck a new chord in the heart by which all human love was raised above passion, interest, pride, to intellectual platonism to that pure moral and ennobling sympathy and devotion by which one sex must sustain the other in the path of life.

4. The new golden rule—"Live for others"—for all. The past lives only as it lives in, by, and for the whole.

"In Guten Gauzen Wahren
Resgelt sich der Menschheit."

5. The new moral safeguard—"Live in the open day." A thing that one is not willing the whole world should know is wrong.

6. The family—the foundation and nurse of all human society. Our "Free Lovers" must be made to know that man has a responsibility for passions and for his actions, and must learn from the positive religion the duty and method of training both and all for social instead of selfish ends.

7. Our men of wealth—the material providence of our race. There is in it for them no power but its social use. To whom much is given much is required.

"Meat cometh from the eater.
Sweetness from the strong." (Judges 14, 18.)

8. The Working Bees of the Social Hive—the proletariat—hereafter to include the mass of mankind—the source of wealth and the objects to whose welfare it should be chiefly devoted.

The day of their rise to dignity, comfort and honor approaches! The crust of Comte need not always be a memento of their misery.

9. Woman—the queen and priestess of the home—the spiritual and creative providence of mankind—the mother of love and life. Only a "survival of" or a "reversion to savagery" would enable our men to set her deeply apart from homes to connect with them in labors which only men are fitted to perform.

10. Our Men of Special Science—The extension of their methods over the whole of human knowledge and conduct is Positivism. Whether simple or not, and intend it or not. We hail their discoveries and rejoice in their triumphs.

11. The social advent of a true spiritual power—the normal organ of public opinion—which can inform our understandings by science, guide and form our lives by the religion of humanity, love and duty.

12. The reformers striving, however blindly, to better the state of man, to remove poverty and ignorance, to sympathize with their impulses and intentions but beg to ask can humanity be elevated except by the religion of humanity, which can unite to the co-operation of all hearts, minds and hands?

13. To our brethren and friends, the theologians, Christians, materialists, spiritualists, atheists, rationalists, &c., still bound, as we think, with the cords or delusion of the old provisional faiths. May they have patience with and charity for us until they find that their beliefs are fading into twilight or and poetry, and that only a faith according to knowledge can further sustain human progress and hope.

You will agree that this was a long bill to get through with by twelve o'clock, and that without wines or liquors of any kind to give it a flavor. Still it was done. The speaking, I have been assured, was very appropos, and of course well received. Lest some of your readers should be ignorant, I may remark that the "crust of Comte" had the following origin. In his latter years this remarkable thinker had been in the habit of partaking of a crust of bread and a cup of cold water on certain occasions in order to remind himself practically of the poor, who did not have even that. It was certainly appropriate to celebrate his birthday by speaking a sentiment after partaking of his favorite "sacrament," for such I believe he called it. The faithful whom I met yesterday were kind enough to favor me with Saturday night's entertainment, and assert that no such Comtist meeting has ever been held in this city or country, and that the birthday of Comte is more decidedly honored in such style. Emerson says, 'To know God we must be Gods,' which is true. It is obvious that the loftiest conception of the Deity we can have is necessarily purely human. We affirm that modern science has taken all past conceptions of Deity, has put them in a crucible, and after the gases have been driven off and the dross "burned out in the fire of criticism, all the pure metal which has been found remaining is "Humanity—nothing more."

To this it may be added, that the Positivists do not believe in a personal immortality, but only in the indestructibility of the atoms of which they are formed, and the blessed memory of their good deeds preserved in the race. Now this may and possibly is not Atheism, but one naturally asks what is the practical difference to Christians. A Positivist denies God; the Comtist ignores Him; both exercise him out of human affairs, and for that matter out of the inception or management of the affairs of the universe. Both are alike fatal to Christian theology. This Godhead of humanity is certainly a startling dogma, and not less startling is the marvellous array of facts which have been collected by Comte and others to show its legitimacy. Will it have a ritual? Let us hear the *Primer* again: Certainly; and the noblest and most elaborate of which the human mind can conceive. It is fair intention to use all the resources of art in magnifying the Deity we worship, the fair humanity; all of the effect and grandeur that music can lend to our praise, all that art can do by statuary and painting to elevate our conceptions and ennoble our ideals, all that poesy can do to enkindle our imagination, all will be used to adorn and glorify and magnify the Being to whom we owe everything, our whole service and our whole heart.

The *Primer* also informs us that Positivists are going to spend two hours in prayer—busy men think of that!—as a means, not of obtaining anything asked for, but of perfecting their emotional natures.

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Is also discussed by Mr. David, and he succeeds in showing that Comte was more conservative than the Church in his views of the feminine sphere. The man is to support the woman. When the Comtist scheme has extended over any city or nation, no woman will have to work for her bread. If she has neither father, husband or brother to depend upon, the state will give for her sustenance. The home is her kingdom, and she is to be not only priestess but goddess; as to her the aspirations (or prayers) of the devout Comtist will be addressed. According to Comte, if we could ever realize the fabled Utopia of the theologian, then woman should be the ruler supreme; but as he wisely judges that impossible on this globe, he interdicts her peremptorily from any thinking, but "sacking for votes" and sitting like subscribers at a charity dinner to the extolling of her own perfections. Woman-women are not likely to be satisfied with this regime and hence all the fine words upon Comte's beautiful scheme as the very perfection of hellish hate against womankind.

THE WORKINGMAN'S MUDDLE

Is another point treated at some length in the *Primer*. I venture to assert that when the talkers who have taken it in hand to agitate for some new distribution of property learn Comte's solution, they will be inclined to give it the cold shoulder. If the writer of this book states the Positivist scheme correctly, it may be summed up as follows: Far from thinking that the concentration of capital in the hands of a few men is an evil in itself, it looks forward to a further concentration. Modern industry depends upon large amounts of money under the complete control of some man. Positivism distrusts or rather hates joint-stock companies as it hates parliamentary or "talking" governments. It does not aim at taking away from any person or any body of men his or their properties, but it hopes to make the way easy for the passage of the wealth of corporations into individual hands. But this would not satisfy the workingman. Positivists do not care. They claim that their scheme is scientific and that wishes should control the observation of facts. Positivism is this the very reverse of Communism, though they are often jumbled together in conversation. What the former does borrow of the latter is the belief that wealth is social—that it like all other material forces should be subject to moral control. The Positivist scheme proposes to keep before the workingman that he is actually the one thought that he should consider himself as much bound to provide for the wants of his work-people as his to provide for the comforts of his home. The great aim Positivism is to be a captain of industry—the producers and distributors of the latter being organized as nearly like the army of the past as the fundamental dissimilarities of each will permit. This is what is meant by "moralizing capital" about which you may have heard.

Mr. David's "Positivist Primer" is written in interviewing style. It is entirely popular, and day I was there a letter was read from Dr. Congreve, the head of the English branch of the Positivists, who has the care of these believers, for it must be remembered that in the Comtist scheme the United States is an outlying portion of Great Britain. How grating this is on our Yankee patriotism.

3d. Then followed a recitation from the poets. A very beautiful sonnet of "Goethe's" was finely rendered on that occasion.

4th. The lecturer of the day was introduced. This individual spoke for an hour in illustration of the positivist scheme and was carefully followed. And what of the lecture—was it dull? Strange enough it was not. It was atheistical, or rather was intensely human—no personal God in it and no personal immortality. "Live well, not to reach heaven to save your miserable souls, not because God says so—because humanity, looking down upon you not as from the pyramids with forty centuries, says to you, 'man's only right is to do his duty,' without fear of punishments or hope of reward." Such was the burden of his discourse. The lecture was so striking that I inquired into the antecedents of the lecturer and found him to be a lawyer in good practice, a college graduate and a man of means. I looked around but I recalled few of the faces that I knew on my visit to the former society. The meeting was held in an elegantly furnished parlor in an aristocratic portion of the city. As far as I could learn—for these people fight shy of popularity—the members of this society are professional men, some journalists among men, and business men of standing in the city. Some are young, others middle aged, none old. Perhaps a dozen of ladies were in the room. Only two of them, I was given to understand, were devoted to this religion. But the rest were not "woman-women"—they were the very reverse. They have given up the New York Positivists as a bad job. The general air of respectability and gentility in the meeting surprised me. The language used was polished, as many present were well accustomed to expressing their thoughts in suitable words. Here was a phenomenon. Men swearing almost within ear shot of Grace Church, and many others of the various denominations, as though God was an absolute transition and Christ and Paul great men inspired like Buddha and Mohamet. In closing this part of my sketch I must say that what attracts my attention towards Positivism is that so many men of real ability belong to it. These are mostly literary men, too, hence their ideas, even without any active propaganda on their part, are learning the reading public.

WHAT DO COMTISTS BELIEVE?

Enough of the society. Let us turn now to the positivist scheme and endeavor to ascertain exactly what this strange sect believes. It is necessary to do this owing to the misapprehension in the public mind upon the subject. Many people imagine that because they know the name, they know the thing, and others that to call it atheism or materialism accurately sums up its tenets. In order to deal with this question intelligently, no better manual could now be put into the hands of the inquirer than the *Primer* to which I have more than once referred. It is written in interviewing style, and the answers naturally grow out of the questions. There is little attempt at systematic arrangement, and no attempt to puzzle one with long and obscure dissertations on abstruse points in metaphysics. After reading the book carefully one will find out that the following are the main reasons for and the main points of this new faith:

Since the middle ages there has been going on a slow and steady disintegration of Christian theology and modern social organization, of which the Lutheran Reformation and the French revolution were the characteristic specimens. By comparison with other crises at the advent of Buddhism, it is made evident that this crumbling cannot but be fatal to Christianity, and the need of a new faith demonstrated historically. So at least Comtists think.

What form shall this faith take, and where shall we look for its data? While the work of the disintegration previously pointed out has been going on, one instrument, though not so very potent in the past in the destruction of theology, has been nearly all its benefit. That instrument is science. Where anything has been snatched from the domain of theology, it has been added to the fields of science of positive philosophy. To science then must we look for the foundation of the new faith. The first great result of the scientific investigation of nature is that everything is subject to invariable law—that is, that if the circumstances are the same, it will always affect us in the same way. This is the corner-stone of Positivism, and it puts their doctrine in opposition to the Christian dogma of a creative God.

By inquiry into the origin of this belief in invariable laws, we find it entirely human—it is the result of the education and the observation of the whole past of the race, not of any one individual. And, hence, as the Supreme Being who has itself created, or at least, rendered manifest, the laws of the world, material and moral positivists group around Humanity this new God. Humanity is the great good portion of men, past, present and future, together with their animal assistants—the dog, the horse, the camel, &c.—the whole of feeling, thought and activity.

HUMANITY SUCCEEDS GOD—IS IT ATHEISM?

To be sure that there shall be no mistake on this point, as this sect is very sensitive about being called atheistic, I give extracts from Mr. David's book. The dedication is as follows:

"To the only supreme being man can ever know, the great Fetich, the great Real, Humanity, in whose image all other Gods were made, and for whose service all other Gods exist, and to whom all the children of men owe labor, love and worship."

Further on we find:

"Querest—To begin at the beginning, has this religion, or faith, of Positivism any conception of Deity?

"Positivist—All Positivists believe in a Supreme Being, and yet that statement needs explanation. We do not believe in the God of the Jew, the Mahomedan or the Christian, we do not believe in a First Cause, we do not believe in an Author of Nature, we do not believe in an Infinite and Absolute God. Our God is a Relative God, is a Demonstrable God, an Imperfect God. In short our Supreme being is Humanity, which we affirm is the only God we can have, and the only God we can know. In other words, all conceptions of Deity are anthropomorphic, and simply projections out into infinite space of notions incident to human nature. Emerson says, 'To know God we must be Gods,' which is true. It is obvious that the loftiest conception of the Deity we can have is necessarily purely human. We affirm that modern science has taken all past conceptions of Deity, has put them in a crucible, and after the gases have been driven off and the dross "burned out in the fire of criticism, all the pure metal which has been found remaining is "Humanity—nothing more."

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AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

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R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

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DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, WATER LOAN EXTENSION BONDS, coupons 7 per cent. Interest and Free from Tax, due 1st of April and October Interest.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH 7 per CENT. BONDS, Free from Taxation, issued under provision of the "Penn Avenue act," at Par and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY, January 27, 1872.

The week closes with a full supply of loanable funds and a better feeling in financial circles; money being more abundant and the demand for loans less urgent.

—The Clearing House Association has passed a resolution that all unstamped checks must be returned to the depositing bank. This action is timely and will compel depositors to see that all checks are properly stamped. The law seems to have been, to a great extent, disregarded heretofore.

—We have sales of Columbia reported at 26 on telegraphic report of a fifty barre well. Also a sale of Connellsville 7's at 90.

—The French Government seems to be following in our footsteps as regards the currency question, and are now fully committed to the policy of infinite expansion. The circulation of the Bank of France was limited to twenty-four hundred millon francs, and the Thiers government, after considerable opposition from the Assembly, have increased that limit to twenty-eight hundred millions. There is nothing but its own caprice to prevent the Assembly authorizing as many future enlargements of the currency as the Government may demand. And, unless all experience fails, the increase will be followed by further inflation and a further cry for expansion. Instead of meeting the crisis now, they have acted on our example, postponing it for a period of delusive prosperity, to be followed by an aggravated severity.

The theory that we have not sufficient circulation for the business of the country is but the old expansion theory, which we have tried and found wanting. It is the plea of men whose business is in an inflated condition and cannot submit to the hard operation of coming down to a solid basis. It is an unpleasant thing to have a tooth pulled, but sometimes it must be done. That the circulation is abundant is seen in the fact that during the greater part of last summer money was never so cheap, loaning in New York at from 2 to 4 per cent. and here bankers were glad to get 6 per cent. for their balances. The evil lies in an irredeemable currency of a fixed amount, and a sound political economy points to but one permanent remedy, and that is to start on a specie basis.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
C. S. Bonds of 1881	115½	115½	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¾	110¾	111
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¼	111¼	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new issue	111¼	111¼	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, 10-40's	110¼	110¼	110½
10-40's	110¼	110¼	110½
New 5's	110¼	110¼	110½
6's	102½	102½	102¾
Currency 6's	109½	109½	109¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109½	109¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¼	115½
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¾	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¾	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¼	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1865, January and July	111¼	111¼
United States 10-40s	110¼	110¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¼	110¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾	112¾
Union Pacific Railroad	24	
Central Pacific Railroad		
Currency Pacifics		

The gold premium shows a marked advance. As there seems to be no probability that the new loan negotiations will go through, the depressing effect of that rumor is removed. The market is said to be largely oversold, and the fact that little gold will come out of the Treasury until March induces an expectation that higher prices will be realized.

It is reliably reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad parties have sold out of the Union Pacific, and that the Central will seek a connection with California by the Southern Pacific route. It will be remembered that they bought into the stock at from 9 to 12, so they have realized a handsome profit. The report has made a large *short* interest in Union Pacific, which helps to sustain the price to 38¾.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 27, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Canton	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Wabash Consolidated	87½	87½	87½	87½
Quicksilver	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Adams Express	58½	58½	58½	58½
Wells Fargo Express	58½	58½	58½	58½
American Express	58½	58½	58½	58½
United States Express	58½	58½	58½	58½
New York Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
N. Y. Central scrip	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Michigan Central	108	108	108	108
Michigan Southern	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Illinois Central	129	129	129	129
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Chicago & North'w	82½	82½	82½	82½
Do. preferred	91½	91½	91½	91½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul	36½	36½	36½	36½
Do. preferred	57½	57½	57½	57½
Wabash	43½	43½	43½	43½
Do. preferred	70	70	70	70
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ohio and Missp	47½	48	47½	47½
Chicago and Alton	90	90	90	90
Do. preferred	120	120	120	120
Reading, Hiford & E	38	38	38	38
Harlem	114	114	114	114
New Jersey Central	114	114	114	114
Union Pacific	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
	11:30 A.M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Tennessee State bonds	63½			
Do. new	66			
South Carolina, July	66			
South Carolina, April	66			
Missouri sixes	91			

—A great deal of business was done last year in England in American securities of different kinds. The following statement, compiled from trustworthy sources, gives the names of the new companies brought out, with the amount of capital involved in each instance. All these enterprises were organized under the British limited liability act, which limits the liability of shareholders to the amount of their shares. Particulars of the amounts borrowed in this way several American railroad companies are also given, together with details of the national funded and State loans:

Name of Co.	Capital authorized.	Capital offered.	Amount shares.	Paid. Dep't.	Deposit.	Amount.
Ajax Big Iron						
Co., l.						
Silver Mg.	500,000	250,000	25	12 50		125,000
Alliance &						
Silver Mg.	1,750,000	1,750,000	25	7 50		385,000
Champion						
Silver Mg.	750,000	365,000	250	125 00		137,500
Col. Cin'ti						
Coal and						
Sil. Mg.	600,000	600,000	50	25 00		300,000
Crescent						
Gold Mg.	1,000,000	500,000	50	15 63		156,000
Emma Sil-						
ver Mg.	5,000,000	2,500,000	100	25 00		625,000
Empire						
Sil. Mg.						
Co. Utah	1,500,000	500,000	50	25 00		270,000
Ills. Gold						
and Sil.						
Min'g Co.	750,000	250,000	25	15 00		120,000
La Plata						
Gold and						
Sil. Min'g	1,000,000	500,000	25	7 50		100,000
Mammoth						
Copper						
Co. of						
Lake Sup.	750,000	500,000	25	5 00		100,000
Miner's Ill						
Silver Mg.	1,500,000	1,500,000	500	125 00		375,000
North						
Gold Mg.	400,000	275,000	50	60		8,500
Phœnix						
Mining	500,000	750,000	50	15 00		122,500
Silver Mg.						
Mining	750,000	750,000	50	2 50		37,500
Rose d'eph						
Silver Sil.						
ver Mng.						
and Ref.						
Co.	500,000	375,000	25	1 00		37,500
Sth Utah						
Mining	300,000	225,000	25	10 00		122,500
Terr. & Ida-						
Silver M.	500,000	500,000	25	10 00		250,000
Tip Top	500,000	350,000	25	10 00		175,000
U. S. Rail-						
road Co.	5,000,000	2,500,000	100	20 00		500,000
Totals		$21,175,000	$13,890,000			$3,308,000

NEW ISSUES BY COMPANIES PREVIOUSLY EXISTING.

	Capital authorized.	Am't of shares offered.	Call'd Up. share or Bid.	Up. Par Amount.
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad	$2,000,000	Stock	All	$2,000,000
Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio	6,750,000	Stock	All	6,750,000
Memphis and Ohio Railroad	3,500,000	Stock	92	3,220,000
Omaha Bridge	2,500,000	Stock	94	2,350,000
Oregon and California Railroad	2,310,000	Stock	All	2,310,000
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	4,375,000	Stock	75	750,000
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	7,000,000	Stock	90	6,300,000
Utah Southern Railroad	2,500,000	Stock	70	1,750,000
Totals	$30,935,000			$25,330,750

NATIONAL FUNDED AND STATE LOANS.

	Issue price.	Stock.	Paid up.
Georgia 7 per cent	Par	$1,135,000	$877,500
Georgia 7 per cent	78	1,875,000	1,238,504
Louisiana 6 per cent	75	2,250,000	1,687,500
Massachusetts 5 per cent	Par	1,500,000	1,500,000
United States funded loan			
of 1881	Par	235,000,000	234,750,000
United States funded loan			
5 per cent	Par	84,375,000	76,781,250
Totals		$325,935,000	$286,869,750

SUMMARY.

	Capital offered or paid up.
18 new companies	$13,890,000
New issues by 8 companies	25,330,750
United States funded and State loans	286,869,750
Total	$326,090,750

New York Tribune.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the most active stocks:

Canton Central	60½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62
Phila. and Erie	26	North Penn'a R. R.	57
Lehigh Navigation	40½	Camden and Amboy	127
Catawissa	48½	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17½
Oil Creek & Alley'n	44½	Reading	97½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 27, 1872.

REMARKS.—There has been a sharp advance in wheat and flour, both of which are held firm at quotations given below. In regard to the produce market we have no changes of importance to note. There is a good demand for strictly choice roll butter, which meets with ready sale at quotations. Eggs are arriving freely, and prices have declined. There has been an advance in green coffee of ½c per pound all round. There is a fair demand for bacon and provisions. The weather continues cold and navigation on the rivers still suspended. Business is generally dull at this season of the year, and we look for no improvement until the resumption of navigation, which cannot be far in the distance.

The following are the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Soda ash, refined, 4¼@4½c; common 4@4½c; potash 9@10c; pearls 10¾@11c ₱ lb.

AXLE BUTTER—Market steady. We are reported sales at 50@60c ₱ gallon for choice.

APPLES—Receipts 195 bbls. There is a fair demand for good winter; sell at $2 00 to $4 50 ₱ bbl; common $3 00 to 3 50 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—There is an active trade demand. Navy, $2 00@2 50 ₱ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $8 00@8 50 ₱ barrel.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 7@8c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—Fancy $2 50; No. 1, $1 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 @2 50.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $2 00 per doz; 1-lb cans $3 00 per doz; Banner $1 25, $1 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—Receipts 32 packages. There is a fair demand for strictly prime tubs, which will command 30@32c ₱ lb; medium to common dull at 12@16c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and firm, with a fair trade demand reported. Receipts 4,068 pieces green meats. Following are the ruling figures of the market: Sugar-cured hams 13½@14c; sugar-cured shoulders 9½c; plain do 7½c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8½c; clear 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 16½c; mess pork $15; ham sausage 11c; lard in tierces 9½c for steamed, 10c for kettle; lard in kegs and buckets 10¼@11c; pigs feet per keg $2 25. Receipts of bacon 4,666 pieces.

LIME—Rockport white $2 00@2 10 ₱ bbl; Cheswick $2 00; Marble Cliff $2 00; Kentucky $1 75; Bellefonte $2 00; Stockport $2 00; Plum Run $2 00; Freedom $2 00; Brownsville $1 75; Connellsville $1 75; Piedmont $2 00; Pittsburgh $1 75; Ohio Valley $1 75; Ohio Lime Co. $1 75; Kittanning $1 75; Mercer $1 75; Mahoning $1 75; Ohio factory 14a14½c; Ohio factory, extra 13a13½c.

CANDLES—Mould, 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 15½c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CANNED OYSTERS—Standard 75c@$1 at 21¼@22c.

CRANBERRIES—The demand continues fair, and sales Sackett's Bell berries are made at $17 00@18 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12 00@13 00; Bushel crates $2 00@2 25.

CURES—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $2 50@3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Sales at 15@16c ₱ lb. Receipts light.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—There is a steady demand, with sales reported at the following figures: Dried apples 7a8½c; peaches, bright new halves, bulk, old, 5c; halved 7½@8½c; quarters 5a6c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins, per box, $3 90; half box $2; Valencia do 12c; prunes 12½c for new.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing and prices are tending downward. We quote strictly fresh at 34c per doz; pickled 24@25c.

FEATHERS—Receipts since our last 710 lbs. Prices have advanced. Western brands have been raised 50c ₱ bbl, and are now held as follows: Amber $2 @ $2 50 ₱ bbl; Snow Flake $3 @ $3 50; Mills & Lilly $4 50; Crosett's $7 50; Island $7 75. There has been an advance by the mills from 50 to 75c ₱ bbl. The following figures may be a shade too low, as we could not procure the revised quotations. No. 1 final, white wheat, bbls 50c; sacks $48 00; Pan Handle, southern amber, bbls $2 60, sacks $2 30; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $2 25, sacks $2 00. The market is reported firm. Country brands firm at $6 50 a6 75.

FEATHERS—Demand active, with sales of No 1 live geese feathers at 62a70c to the trade; from store 58a70c; mixed ducks, 40a45c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—As previously stated, there has been an advance of ½c to 1c on all grades of green coffees. The market is reported active. Following are the revised quotations:

Coffee—Active and 1c higher: Fancy 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; fair 24@24½c; Java 30a31c; Laguayra 24a28c; Mocha 46c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ₱ packages, 26a28c ₱ lb.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c; coal loaf 14c; cut loaf 14@15c; 1 Cubes 12½c; C 12@c; C 11½c; C yellow 10@11½c. Extra C 12½c; white yellow 12½c; golden 12c. Cuba sugars 10a11c: New Orleans sugars, fair, 9@9½c; good 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11½c.

Syrups—Harmony P. & R. Refiner 55c; Perfection, 62c; White Honey 63c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 50c; Lavender 45c; common 40c.

New Orleans Molasses—Old crop 50c; new crop 60; Prime 55c; choice 60c.

Rice—Carolina choice 10c; Rangoon sa8½c; Patna 8@8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 24c; pure ground 32c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 50.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley since our last:

Wheat, sacks	217	Corn, sacks	806
Flour, sacks	1,275	Rye, sacks	170
Barley, sacks			

It will be seen that the receipts of wheat are light. Prices have advanced to $1 60 for No 1 white, and the same state of affairs exists here. There is a good milling demand. Fair to prime winter wheat finds a ready market at $1 52@1 58; strictly choice lots would command higher figures. White wheat is worth 2a3c more than red. There is a fair stock on hand is light, and prices rule firmer. Sales are reported at 50@55c in large lots, and in a jobbing way at 54a55c. Corn—The receipts are light, with the demand; shelled is worth 66c on track and 62c free in elevator. Oats—The receipts are light, with a steady demand. Barley—There is but little in the market. The market is dull and drooping, with little prospect of recovering for some weeks. The nominal rates are: Spring for fall and Maysic for spring.

HAY—Prices weak at $20@25 per ton for baled.

HOPS—New 7½a 8½c; old 6a8c ₱ lb; old 70a 80a81c ₱ ℔.

HIDES—In demand at 2½@3½c.

HONEY—Sales at 20a30c ₱ ℔.

HOMINY—Keuhn's brand $1 65 ₱ bbl; single dressed $2 90; scutched $1 90a1 95.

HOMINY—$5 00 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand for No 1 extra at 85a85c; No 2, 65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 80a85c.

LIME—Kentucky rough $1 65 ₱ bbl; single dressed $2 90; scutched $1 90a1 95.

LARD—Sales at 9½@9¾c ₱ ℔.

MINCE MEAT—Held at 13c per ℔.

POULTRY—Market dull. Receipts barrels 12a13c; ducks 12a14c; geese 9a10c; chickens 11a14c; live turkeys 11 00a1 50.

POTATOES—The demand is only moderate. Prime peachblows at 75a90c ₱ bushel.

RAGS—Fair inquiry at 4a5c ₱ ℔.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb $2; 1-lb $6 ₱ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed 6@6 25, first hands; store $6 50a6 75; timothy seed $3 00a3 50; flaxseed $1 80.

SALTS—Sales by the car load at $1 85; from store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₱ ℔.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKEY—Rectified 90c; common rectified 85ca 90c; proof rectified $1 05a1 10; rye and corn $1 60a1 70 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $1 60 as 90 as to age.

THE HOP MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA.

January 27.—Nothing doing except in prime, which commands full figures. We quote—

1871, new, common to choice..... at 40@65c
1870, fair to prime..... 15@20c
Low grades..... 5a8c

NEW YORK.

January 27.—Cable advices from England represent a still further improvement in prices there, which has added even greater confidence to holders' views here. The quantity of 1871's remaining in the whole country, outside of consumers, will not exceed 4,000 bales—while of older growths there are not more than 21,000 bales, of which but about 2,000 bales are of 1869 growth; the remainder of 1868 and 1867 growths. Our own consumers, who are generally in light stock, are beginning to realize the great scarcity, while holders are indifferent, and, in most cases, refuse to sell at anything like late rates, especially as no more foreign hops can be imported, owing to the late high duties. Following are the sales: Sales for the last three days 200 bales 1871's at 55c; 100 bales 1870's at 30c; 100 bales 1869's at 20c. The receipts are small for this period of the season beyond all precedent.

The following is from the circular of 25th inst. of Mr. Emmet Wells:

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	235
Receipts, corresponding week, 1871	548
Receipts, corresponding week, 1870	1,106
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	22,713
Total receipts for same period in 1870	41,441
Total receipts for same period in 1869	86,639
Export clearances for the week	9
Total exports since September 1st, 1871	1,597
Imports for the week	None
Total imports since September 1st, 1871	2,456

Our special London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of January 6th: "The inquiry noticed in my last still prevails, and a large amount of business has been transacted this week at slightly advanced rates. Holders of yearlings, observing the small stock of new now on hand, are very firm, and will not sell except at extreme rates. A good inquiry still continues for 1870's, small quantities of which have changed hands. Continental markets are reported without change. *Commercial List.*

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

January 27.—Wool is in demand at an advance. The stock in the country is small; sales of 140,000 lbs at the following quotations: Fair, ordinary, good and choice one year; common and quarter fine 64@65c; ¾ and half blood 70a75c; ¾ blood 72c; fine XX, pick lock, 72a75c; western mixed grades, dingy, 60a62c; combing wools, coarse and medium, 52a55c; do fine 63a65c; pulled wools, No 1 and super, extra, 65a70c; do, good, 60a62c; bulks, pulled, 55c; short merino pulled 57a59c; Texas unwashed, carpet, 35a38c; do clothing 44a48c; Colorado washed 50a53c; do unwashed 42a46c.—*North American.*

Printing Cloths.

The Providence *Journal* says: Market firm, but quiet. The following are the sales for the week:

6,000 pieces, 52x52, 64c, January, February and March.
3,500 pieces, 64x64, 7½c.
16,000 pieces, 64x64, 7½c.
18,000 pieces, 64x64, 7¾c, January, February and March.
10,000 pieces, 64x64, private terms.
3,500 pieces, 64x64, 8c.
67,000 pieces.

Milwaukie Market.

MILWAUKIE, January 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 at 1 13c; No 2 at 97c. Oats steady; No 2 32½c. Corn advanced; No 2 nominal at 39c. Rye dull and lower; No 1 at 66c. Barley dull; No 2 fall 51c. Hogs firm at $4 00@4 25. Mess pork dull and nominal at $12 50.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 29, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the last week, with a comparison taken with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Riv'r & R.	per Penn. R. R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, January 22	2,900	611	1,047	
Tuesday, January 23	3,142	191	2,565	
Wednesday, January 24	2,440	287	2,947	
Thursday, January 25	4,732		2,266	
Friday, January 26	5,132	785	729	
Saturday, January 27	1,682	313	2,927	
Total for week	20,018	2,011	11,521	
Since January 1	42,864	2,643	28,425	
To January 27, 1871	42,882	4,654	39,916	
Same time 1871	49,034	7,215	23,567	
Same time 1870	50,739	6,014	17,598	
Same time 1869	54,712	3,104	18,998	
Same time 1868	107,823	1,936	29,888	

BUSINESS.

The oil trade just now is in that state that correct information is difficult to obtain from the fact that dealers are wide apart in their views. In regard to prices, we have no material change to note. The fact is the oil trade of Pittsburgh has changed very materially. Formerly the sales were all made here through brokers, but for some time past transactions in crude have been transferred to the oil regions where the bulk of transactions have been made, in regard to refined, refiners have been making sales east by telegraph. The result of all this is that all brokers generally have been disappearing from their former location on Duquesne Way.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks from all points:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, received, barrels	20,410	20,018

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the last eight years:

From January 1st to January 27, 1872	69,882
Same time 1871	49,034
Same time 1870	50,739
Same time 1869	54,712
Same time 1868	107,823
Same time 1867	3,618
Same time 1866	48,121
Same time 1865	4,705

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,220	2,011
Allegheny Valley Railroad	6,468	11,521
Total	7,688	13,532

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads from January 1st to January 27th for the past four years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad	11,204	8,616	7,651	24,693
Allegheny Valley Railroad	18,299	17,808	20,267	30,964
Total	29,503	26,424	27,918	55,657

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market since our last has undergone no particular change as relates to prices or demand. In the absence of sales we quote: Spot 109½c; January 109¾c; S O all year 109¾c; B O all year, 13c.

REFINED.

Saturday as usual was a dull day. Oil was offered as follows: Spot 22½c; January 22½c; February 22½c; March 23c; January to June 23½c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, January 27.—The *Courier* says: The market is extremely quiet all along the creek. Following are the

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot			$3	92½
200 bbls upper road, church Run, spot			3	80
1,000 bbls upper road, B. O., first quarter			3	75
sugar-cured shoulders 8½c; plain do 7½c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8½c; clear 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 16½c; mess pork $15; ham sausage 11c; lard in tierces 9½c for steamed, 10c for kettled; lard in kegs and buckets 10¼@11c; pigs feet per keg $2 25. Receipts of bacon 4,666 pieces.				
2,500 bbls Pettypaw, spot			4	00
1,000 bbls upper road, B. O., first quarter			3	85
1,000 bbls upper road, B. O., third quarter			3	75
500 bbls Petroleum Centre spot			4	05
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center, Spot			4	00
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center, Spot			4	00
250 bbls Rouseville, spot			3	90
250 bbls Rouseville, spot			4	00
1,000 bbls Petroleum Centre, spot			4	05
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center, Spot			4	00
250 bbls Rouseville, spot			3	95
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot			4	20
500 bbls Oil City, first quarter			4	17½

The decline to-day was but a small one, confined principally to lower runs.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Closing market of 25th.

It is difficult to quot: Crude in bulk is asked; refined steady 25½c; sales 25½@25¾c. No Philadelphia trade at a stand, with quotations nominal; refined 22@22½c.

OIL CITY, January 27.—Market quiet, steady and nothing doing; ordinary on lower road held at $4; gravity at Oil City held at $4 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 27.—Market unchanged at $4 05@4 10.

ROUSEVILLE, January 27.—Market quiet and steady at $3 90@4 00.

TITUSVILLE, January 27.—Market quiet; spot from $3 82½@3 90; S O first quarter $3 85@3 87½; B O first quarter $3 75@3 80.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—Market quiet; and dull; S. W. 22½c; crude 10½c; cases 27½@; January 22a22½c; February 22c; March 22½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

ROUSEVILLE, January 27.—Market firm and quiet at 24 00.

TITUSVILLE, January 27.—Market very dull and nothing doing; finished $3 90@3 95.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Petroleum dull; crude 13c in bulk; refined 26c; spot 23¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—January 22a22½c; February 22½c bid; March 23c; crude 11½c.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 27.—Market quiet without a single transaction; prices nominal at $3 80@3 82½.

OIL CITY, January 27.—Market quiet at $4 20; lower creek $4 15.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Thos. Kissling	Liberty Oil Works	474
L. P. Tack	Standard Oil Works	161
Wm. Stewart	Standard Oil Works	154
J. Bushburn	Standard Oil Works	476
Thomas Hackett	Standard Oil Works	927
Thomas Hackett	Marcomber, F. & Co.	75
Liberty Oil Works	Wm. Stewart	151
Liberty Oil Works	Fairview Oil Works	50
T. P. Miller	Fairview Oil Works	500

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.	
Liberty Oil Works	74	Standard Oil Works
Macomber, F. & Co	74	Wm Stewart
Fairview Oil Works	249	
Total		2,941

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

PERSYLVANIA DIVISION, PITTSBURGH, January 28, 1872.

Standard Oil Co, 500 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Forest Oil Co, Bros, 151 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

Total..... 1,119

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

H. Bennett & Logan, 206 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Elkins, Bly & Co, 102 bbls to Davis & Co, Philadelphia.

Total..... 409

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 27.—There has been very little inquiry for Scotch Pig, but the stock is moderate, and as the foreign markets are still advancing, holders here have again advanced their pretensions; 109 tons Glengarnock sold $28 ₱ ton, intermediate and ordinary Eglinton $26, Langloan $27, Glengarnock $27a 28, Gartsherrie, $41, and Coltness $42. We understand that all the Eglinton at Philadelphia, and on the way there, has been taken at a private price. American continues in request, and the stock of the companies are out of the market, and business has been limited; prices, however, are firm at the recent advance—we note sales of 2,000 tons No. 1 Crane, season delivery, at $38, and 600 do Forge on private terms. There continues a fair demand for Wrought scrap, at steady prices, and sales have been made of 200 tons ex-ship, part at $42 ½ ₱ ton. The demand for rails continues moderate, but the stock is light and prices are very firm; 3,000 tons 56 lbs English sold at $61 50 gold, cash. The market for refined bar is firm and strong at the advance before reported, and rather less active. The advance in Burden's iron, before noted, was $10 ₱ ton on "Burden's Best," as stated, and $5 on "R. R." Rumors were current yesterday of a further advance in England of 10s on bar; but the prices quoted were wide, leaving it quite uncertain what the quotations were. Black sheets are firm at our quotations. Russia sheet continues quiet, as usual at this season of the year. The large purchases in Russia, before noted, make it certain that iron will be in few hands this year.

LONDON, January 11.—The following extract is from S. W. Hopkins & Co.'s circular:

EXPORT OF RAILROAD IRON GREAT BRITAIN.

	Month ending Dec 31.		Twelve months end'g Dec 31.	
	1870.	1871.	1869.	1871.
U. States, tons, 22,241	50,607	15,272	290,181	194,511,000
Oth'r Countries 38,263	24,574	23,785	386,814	437,566 467,066
Total	50,944	75,174	19,127	688,010 1659,982 979,167
Old iron to all Countries	2,258	1,869	7,748	120,020 126,742 138,871
Pig iron to U. States	1,000	1,000	4 bulls	14,000 14,000 14,000

Commercial List.

IRONTON.

January 25.—There continues a good demand for metal and manufactured iron at prices quoted last week.

At the election for Directors of the Lawrence Iron Works Co., held yesterday, the following were chosen: C. Ellison, Geo. H. Fisher, W. L. Keepers, J. Thomas and W. I. Williams.

Receipts on the Iron Railroad for the past week: Pig iron, 628 tons; coal, 1,694 tons; iron ore, 162 tons.—*Register.*

Current Prices of Iron and Steel in the U. S.

PHILADELPHIA.

Prices of pig iron manufactured in the "Schuylkill" and "Lehanon" Valleys. Specially reported by Franklin Dundore, Esq., 329 Walnut street.

January 24, 1872.

Foundry, No. 1 A, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in ten ton lots		6a7 00
	No. A

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 28.—The Prince of Wales contemplates a sea voyage as soon as pleasant weather sets in. The royal yacht Victoria and Albert is now being refitted for the Prince's convenience, and during the month of April his Royal Highness will embark for a cruise in the Mediterranean and to the Madeira Islands.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria, will not, as has been stated, open the approaching session of Parliament in person.

A messenger left the foreign office yesterday with important dispatches for Lord Lyons, British ambassador to France. The dispatches state definitely the attitude of the English government with regard to the commercial treaty between the two nations, and are intended to rectify the misapprehensions which have prevailed in France as to the position of England upon the subject.

PARIS, January 28.—A dispatch from Frohsdorff says nothing is known there of the alleged approaching visit of Count de Paris to Count de Chambord.

Reconciliation of the Pope and the Czar.

ROME, January 28.—The Pope yesterday granted an audience to the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar of Russia. This is regarded as indicative of a reconciliation of the differences which have existed between his Highness and the Czar. It is reported that the Pope will, in return for permission to refill the vacant Polish Episcopal Sees, expressly sanction the adoption of the Russian language in the Roman Catholic Churches of those provinces, with a mixed population lying between Russia proper and Poland proper.

FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

Number of Business Houses Burned—Heavy Loss.

ST. LOUIS, January 28.—A fire broke out in the extensive works of the St. Louis Brass and Hardware Manufacturing Company, No. 809 North Second street, at five o'clock this morning, and extended to the lime and commission house of M. D. Hellzell & Co. on the one side and to the tobacco factory of Moran & Powell on the other. All the buildings were destroyed. The loss on the brass foundry is estimated at $127,000; insured for $52,000. Loss of Hellzell & Co. about $100,000; insurance unknown. Loss of Moran & Powell $15,000; insurance $9,500. The names of the companies sustaining losses could not be ascertained to-day.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Kentucky's Charter for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

CINCINNATI, January 27.—The charter granted by the Kentucky Legislature to the Cincinnati Southern Railroad provides for the survey of one or more routes *via* Nicholasville and Danville, in the direction of Sparta, Tennessee, the choice of routes to be made by a vote of the people of Cincinnati, and imposes a per capita tax of fifty cents on each person who crosses the Commonwealth of Kentucky, twenty-five cents for each passenger traveling one hundred miles, and one cent per hundred pounds on through freight. The *Commercial* this morning says of the latter that it is in effect a black mail demand, and the insolence of it not less remarkable than its illegality. It says: We do not suppose that there are many persons in Kentucky, in or out of the State Legislature, who expect the tax to be paid.

It is expected that trains will pass over the Newport and Cincinnati bridge in March.

The Memphis and Paducah Road.

MEMPHIS, January 27.—The following directors of the Memphis and Paducah Railroad were elected to-day: John Overton, Jr., D. M. Herring, H. S. McComb, E. Norton, H. S. Rogers, Alfred T. Lacy, W. F. Norton, J. M. Ryan, L. S. Trembe. E. Norton was elected President. The road from Memphis to Covington, which is principally graded, is ordered to be completed at the earliest possible date, and it is expected that the entire road will be finished within this year.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The jury in the case of McDonald Cheek, on trial at Brookville, Indiana, for the murder of his father-in-law, Thomas Harrison, near Lawrenceburg, brought in a verdict of yesterday afternoon of murder in the first degree, and Cheek was sentenced to be hung.

Grand Duke Alexis will arrive at Memphis on Friday, and remain on board the Great Republic.

Yesterday was the coldest of the season at Memphis.

The new ice boat Maryland, recently built at Baltimore at a cost of $45,000, was destroyed by fire last night.

A considerable number of Rationalists and Spiritualists celebrated the 130th birthday of Thomas Payne, at St. Louis, yesterday. A petition to Congress, protesting against the adoption of any amendment to the Federal Constitution recognizing the divinity of Christ was circulated and generally signed by the audience.

A committee of citizens, headed by Henry Probasco, will leave Cincinnati for Louisville to-night, to interview Alexis and tender him a reception.

H. T. Rumsey, of Lacrosse, Wis., took an overdose of laudanum on Saturday, to quiet a nervous affection, and died from its effects.

The merchants of Milwaukee have passed resolutions opposing the act now pending in Congress for the remission of duties on building material to be used in rebuilding Chicago.

An altercation occurred last Wednesday night at the stage station, nine miles from Newton, Kansas, between an employee of the Southwestern Stage Company and a man named Taylor, which was amicably arranged; but subsequently the man fired at Taylor, but hit and killed a man named Merrill, a friend of Taylor's, whereupon Taylor shot and killed the stage man.

Hon. Norman B. Eddy, Secretary of State of Indiana, died suddenly of heart disease in Indianapolis yesterday morning.

The boys' house of refuge at New Orleans was burned on Saturday. Loss $20,000.

The Congressional Investigating Committee arrived at New Orleans on Saturday evening.

Michael Heck, a German aged forty-six, was killed Saturday evening at Germantown, N. Y., by jumping from the cars while in motion. He has a sister residing in Cincinnati.

A restaurant, a furniture store, a meat market and a saloon were burned in Faribault, Minn., last evening. Loss $5,000, mostly insured.

Col. Thomas A. Scott and other railroad magnates arrived in New Orleans Saturday evening.

The Galveston Chamber of Commerce has memorialized Congress to refund the cotton tax.

The schooner William Tell was upset in the Gulf near the Texas coast on the 27th, and the captain and two passengers drowned.

The small-pox is rapidly decreasing in Cincinnati.

Henry Williams, colored, insulted an Italian woman in Nashville yesterday, when William Hyronemus, a respectable white citizen, interfered, and was knocked down by the negro. Hyronemus then drew his revolver and fired several shots, one of which took effect, instantly killing Williams. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict of justifiable homicide rendered by the jury.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

January 28, 1872, 8 P. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	0	0	0	3
Cincinnati, Ohio.	0	0	0	0
Louisville, Ky.	0	1	0	0
Memphis, Tenn.	0	0	0	3
Nashville, Tenn.	0	0	0	6
New Orleans, La.	0	0	0	5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	0	0	0	2
Shreveport, La.	0	0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo.	0	0	0	0
Vicksburgh, Miss.	0	0	0	2

"Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 28.—The weather turned suddenly cold last night, and the temperature has been steadily falling. To-day high wind and clear. Heavy ice.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 28.—Three feet ten inches in canal and twenty-two inches in chute. Clear and cold; mercury 15. The river is gorged from Yellow Head to Six Mile Island; open below. The Gray Eagle arrived from Henderson.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, January 28.—The weather has grown suddenly very cold with a hard west wind; mercury 18 at daylight and 15 since noon; river full of heavy ice in the large fields, varying from five to five inches and will probably close up. Port list: Down Falls City, 11 P. M.; Minnesota, 9 A. M. The Morning Star, from Louisville, and Quickstep, from Cairo, are expected to-night and will probably be the last until the weather moderates.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 28.—Arrived—Bismarck, New Orleans, 9 P. M.; Charles Brownell, Louisville, 10 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 11 A. M.; Kate Kinney, Evansville, 1 P. M.; Mary E. Poe, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Louisville, New Orleans, 5 P. M. Departed—Pink Varble, Evansville, 9 P. M.; Mollie Ragan, Memphis, 9 P. M.; Thompson Dean, New Orleans, 9 P. M.; West Wind, Nashville, noon; John Kilgour, New Orleans, 4 P. M. The river has fallen three inches. Clear and intensely cold.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 28.—Weather turned very cold last night and to-day it has been the coldest of the season, the mercury standing in the neighborhood of zero all day. The river is full of heavy ice, and navigation suspended except by ferry-boats. One or two more such days as to-day will likely gorge the ice between here and Cairo and shut us off from Southern points except by railroad.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 28.—River falling. Arrived—R. C. Gray, Louisville; Lockwood, Red River. Departed—Belle St. Louis, Dexter, Cairo; Robert Mitchell, Louisville; Valley and barges, New Orleans.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 27, 1:30 P. M.—Consols, 92½; American securities—5-20s of '62, 92¼@¾; 5-20s of '65, 90¾; 5-20s of '67, 90¾; 10-40s, 92.

LIVERPOOL, January 27.—Cotton firm; middling Uplands 10¾d. Red winter wheat, 10s 8d@10s 9d; white, 10s 9d@11s. Cheese 62s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 27, 1872.

BLEW OUT HIS OWN BRAINS.

Alfred East, an Englishman, twenty-five years old, who boarded at the same house and lodged in the same room in Brooklyn with Professor Panoromo, who was murdered last week, blew his brains out this morning. East left a letter asserting his innocence of any connection with the Panoromo killing. It is said East was unfortunate in recent speculations. East has exhibited great signs of fear since the Panoromo assassination, and seemed to imagine the detectives were after him, but a lady of the house is sure he was in on the night of the murder. The letter left by the suicide says: "It is God's will that I shall appear before Him. He knows that I am innocent of the murder of poor departed Panormo. May He in time bring to justice the perpetrator of this misfortune. I have contemplated this for some time. I have dreaded the threats and derisions of my enemies. I have done some wrongs in this world, but, thank God, have never spilled a drop of man's blood."

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28, 1872.

TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR FEBRUARY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase one million of bonds on the first, third and fifth Thursdays of February, or three millions in all, and to sell one million of gold on the second and fourth Thursdays, or two millions in all.

ADJOURNMENT.

It is said among Republican members of the House of Representatives that the House will pass the Senate resolution for adjournment of Congress on the 26th of May. The Committee on Appropriations is making more haste than heretofore with this view.

UTAH WILL NOT BE ADMITTED.

Leading members of the House say there is no probability of Utah being admitted as a State, as no territory having less population than the Federal ratio can gain admission.

FREE DUTY BILL.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means propose to report a bill allowing materials used in the construction of iron steamships to be admitted free of duty.

THE COOLIE SLAVE TRADE.

Reports from official sources in China are to the effect that atrocities of the coolie slave trade which have recently been brought to the public cognizance will arrest attention and excite horror wherever the English language is spoken, and the hope is expressed that the concurrent opinion and excited action of all Christendom will establish such a police on the sea as to consider all coerced immigration inevitably tending to slave trade impossible. There have been 109,000 coolies introduced into Cuba since 1848.

CITY MATTERS.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Pittsburgh is fortunate in retaining Forrest for another week. He is still the crowned interpreter of tragic passion, and from his summit there is no man who can displace him. Shakspeare created some characters into whose subtle ideal meaning and significance he is perhaps unable fully to enter, but in the interpretation of that which is heroic, combative or sublime he is still without a peer. To-night he repeats King Lear, and for one to see this tragedy performed by its greatest interpreter is something to remember a lifetime. During the week we are to have Othello, Virginius, and other pieces in which the power and passion of this great actor are seen to their best advantage, performed. It is in the nature of things impossible that the people of Pittsburgh will ever again have the privilege of seeing him among them, and it is equally probable that, take him all in all, they "ne'r will look upon his like again." If, therefore, there are dozen vacant seats in Mr. Ellsler's Opera House during the remainder of his engagement, we shall be compelled to confess our judgement at fault.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Percy Roselle concluded his very successful engagement at this theater on Saturday, when he had two overflowing audiences. He has created a good opinion for himself among our people, which will insure him the most liberal patronage when he returns.

To-night we are to have the charming Morlacchi in the military spectacle entitled the "French Spy." M'lle. Morlacchi is well known to the frequenters of our theaters as a most graceful and beautiful dancer, and as her forte in her new *role* has preceded her from the Eastern cities, a large attendance may be looked for during her engagement. In the "French Spy" she will give a military manœuvre, the "Bee dance" and a broad-sword combat.

Varieties Theater.

There seems to be no end to Manager Aims's list of attractions. He announces for this week a number of new variety and dramatic stars, and retains Fattie Stewart and a dozen of the old favorites. In addition to a very fine variety programme Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnson will appear in the very thrilling drama of "Life for Life." There will be matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

Library Hall.

Wachtel and the German Opera Troupe sing for the first time in this city to-morrow evening, at Library Hall, producing Verdi's "Il Trovatore." There yet remain a few seats, which may be secured by calling at Kleber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street.

Sothern.

The admirers of "Our American Cousin" will have a chance to enjoy it at its best next week. Sothern, who has become famous as the only artist who can play the part of *Lord Dundreary*, has been engaged, and will play every evening next week at the Pittsburgh Opera House. It will be the part of wisdom to secure seats in advance.

Mrs. Macready.

This talented lady is announced elsewhere to appear at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next, as *Shylock*, in Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice." She will be supported by a fine company, among whom are Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, late with Mr. Mrs. Lander; Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Sefton, (Annie Eberly), well and favorably known here.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

LAST day but two of Mayor Brush.

WACHTEL'S season in our city will be a grand success.

TRINITY CHURCH was crowded yesterday at both services.

MAYOR BLACKMORE goes into office on next Thursday morning.

The Allegheny is once more navigable from shore to shore—on skates.

The Lawrenceville and Evergreen Narrow Guage Passenger Railway is to be in working order before next August.

FORREST, as "Lear," again to-night. This is his best impersonation.

COUNCIL meeting to-day. The appropriation ordinance will be reported.

The Union National Bank forgery case has been postponed until Wednesday next.

MR. T. C. CAMPBELL, of this city, has been appointed a notary public by the Governor.

ANYnow Alderman Humbert is out of his misery.

A GENERAL reduction in house rents is taking place.

MRS. MACREADY is soon to appear in our city as Shylock.

THE consolidation of the South Side boroughs is dead for the present.

THE Controller and Treasurer should occupy the new City Hall this week. Time is up on the first of February at their old quarters.

MAJOR MURPHY is steering closely after the Court Clerkship. He is a whole team at electioneering.

MAJOR VAN VOORHIS is determined to make the summer meeting at Oakland Park, a thorough success.

PERCY ROSELLE, who made a decided hit at the Fifth Avenue Opera House last week, appears this evening in Buffalo.

A BOQUET and a cane were presented to Mr. J. E. Irving, on the occasion of his benefit, at Mr. Ellsler's theater, on Saturday evening.

ROBERT DALE OWEN and his experiences with spirits were freely talked of yesterday in connection with the haunted house in Allegheny.

MR. MOSES W. THOMPSON, of the corps reportorial, is about again after his severe illness. His many friends will be rejoiced to hear of his recovery.

JAMES K. KERR, Esq., of this city, will deliver the sixth lecture of the course under the direction of the Y. M. C. A., of Franklin, on Friday evening.

FOUR members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, and three of the Board of Health, are to be elected at the next meeting of Councils, or possibly to-day.

AFTER remaining all night in the lock-up, the girl, Lottie Smith, consented to marry her fireman lover, and was released from the tombs for that purpose on Saturday morning.

ON Saturday morning a Washington county lawyer manned A. Wylie Wilson and was arrested on a charge of forging the name of John Lennox to a bounty certificate. He will be brought to this city to-day.

JOHN NEWELL, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years by Alderman Smith, on the 10th of March, for the crime of manslaughter, in killing J. Mahoney, at "Blossomville" on the Monongahela river, on Christmas night, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six years and six months.

JOHN FRITZ, who was apparently about fifteen years of age, convicted of the larceny of money from Mr. Pritchard, was sentenced to the House of Refuge. Andrew Ruteger, who was convicted of receiving a portion of the money, was also sentenced to the Refuge. Sentence was suspended on the indictment upon which Ruteger was convicted of attempting to enter the store of Force & Sons, on Liberty street.

Andrew Burt, convicted of the larceny of a suit of new clothes, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

M. McNamara convicted of unlawfully wounding T. Boylan, was sentenced to the Work House for ninety days.

John Nucher, convicted of felonious assault and battery, was sentenced to the Work House for four months.

J. Cullenan, convicted of unlawfully wounding Timothy Elliott, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

Wm. Tyler, convicted of unlawfully wounding Robert Barnett, by striking him on the head with a brick mould, but in whose case circumstances were shown to Mr. Brown, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and the costs.

Conrad Eckart, of Indiana township, convicted of illegal liquor selling, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

Wm. Crawford plead guilty to a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by John Joyce. Sentence deferred.

George Hall, convicted of highway robbery, was brought into Court, but was subsequently remanded, sentence having been deferred.

SURETY CASES.

The following surety cases were disposed of in the manner named: Mary Downey vs. John O'Brien; defendant ordered to enter $500 bail to keep the peace for one year. Ann Downey vs. Wm. Downey, dismissed at the cost of defendant; and J. M. Carson vs. Joseph A. O'Neill, allowed to be settled on defendant paying costs.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Frank Seibert.	Jno. Long, et al.
Jno. Tomer.	Jno. Edgington.
Jacob Weber.	Pat McGrady.
Jno. Bergher.	Henry Laughlitz.
Thos. Sullivan, et al.	Bernard Grav.
Barbary Stein.	James McAllister.
Levi Egan.	

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

THE HAY-HUMBERT CASE.

The application on the part of Capt. Alex. Hay to open up the contested election case of Hay vs. Humbert, was decided on Saturday by Judge Stowe, who dismissed the petition. In delivering the judgment Judge Stowe said:

"In this case we are both Judges (Sterrett and Stowe) of the opinion that the petition must be dismissed. We have had no time to prepare a formal opinion, but so far as the merits of the case are concerned, the question turns upon whether the first *general count*, called by the petitioners the *second count*, is shown to be erroneous or fraudulent. The evidence is overwhelming that the count was *correct* as to the votes actually in the ballot-box at the time the count was made, and nothing is shown which even tends to indicate that any of these votes when counted were improperly placed in the box.

"As to the last count when the votes on both sides were so largely increased, there is certainly nothing very calculated to call in that fact, but assuming that the additional votes found on that count were *fraudulent*, this cannot affect the merits of the preceding count, which appears to have been honest and correct. We feel bound to say, however, that the weight of evidence is clearly that the fraud in the last count (if there was any) was not committed, as alleged by the petitioners in their evidence.

The intimation in the concluding remarks of His Honor is a strong vindication of Mr. Cohen, although the name of that gentleman is not mentioned.

ALDERMAN KERR'S ANSWER.

R. H. Kerr, Esq., in answer to the rule to show cause why he exercises the office of Alderman of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, filed the following answer, through his counsel:

The respondent says that it is true that this respondent was on the second Tuesday of December, 1870, elected by the qualified electors of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, an Alderman for said ward, and that he was duly commissioned by the Governor of the Commonwealth on the 7th day of January, 1871, and duly entered in and for said ward, an ex-officio Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Respondent further answering saith, that prior to his election, and at the time of being commissioned an Alderman of said city, he had been duly elected and commissioned a Justice of the Peace in and for the city, township, Allegheny county, and had an office for the discharge of his official business within the township, and in that part thereof which was annexed to the said city of Allegheny, and denominated the Ninth ward thereof, as aforesaid. That at the time of being elected and commissioned an Alderman in and for the said Ninth ward of the city of Allegheny and ex-officio Justice, he kept, occupied and still doth hold, keep and occupy within said ward an office in which he discharges the duties devolving upon him as an Alderman of the said ward and city. And further submits that he has a good legal right to hold and exercise both the said jurisdiction and authority and to receive the emoluments of an Alderman in and for the said Ninth ward of Allegheny, under the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth; wherefore your respondent requests that he be dismissed with his reasonable costs.

The case will come up for argument hereafter.

DIVORCE CASES.

Five divorce cases were filed on Saturday. John T. Bittner vs. Ann Maria Bittner. Married in 1866. Divorce asked for on the the ground of adultery on part of the defendant.

Mary A. Rice vs. Benjamin F. Rice. Married in 1867. The wife alleges cruel treatment and desertion.

Robert R. Huston vs. Angeline Huston. Married in 1870. The husband alleges adultery and desertion on the part of his wife.

Mattie Hanna vs. George S. Hanna. These parties were married in 1869, and the wife charges the husband with adultery.

John Price vs. Catharine Price. Married in 1865. The husband charges adultery against the wife.

The usual subpœnas were issued, returnable in March.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

1214. (O. L.) Little vs. Scott et al.
122. (O. L.) Same vs. Beamer.
123. Same vs. Caldwell.
176. Same vs. Parry.
201. (N. L.) Alden vs. Palmer.
186. (O. L.) Malone vs. Wolff.
205. (N. L.) Second National Bank vs. De Lange.
11. (N. L.) Chaffey & Dain vs. Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.
15. (N. L.) McCune vs. Williams et al.
37. (N. L.) Jones vs. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.
45. Rekauf vs. Hoeveller.
48. Clark et al vs. Whigham et al.
23. Fower vs. Buffum & Co.
57. Edgar vs. Smith.

District Court.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

66. (O. L.) Hanen vs. Reynolds, et ux.
76. McConaha vs. McConaha et al.
29. Allegheny National Bank vs. John Dalzell.
116. (O. L.) Loeb vs. Fiatkowski & Co.
117. (O. L.) Loeb vs. Wm. F. Kaiser.
118. (O. L.) Loeb vs. Fiatkowski.
119. (L. L.) Loeb vs. Kaiser.
128. Gibbs vs. O'Hara.

ALMOST DROWNED.

Narrow Escapes from Death.

Yesterday three brothers, Rinnisland by name, made narrow escapes from drowning while skating on an artificial lake in the Allegheny Cemetery. This lake is located in that part of the Cemetery allotted to deceased soldiers. The brothers were enjoying the exercise when one of them, the younger, broke through the ice and was in danger of drowning; the other brothers went to his assistance, but they too, broke through the ice, and for a time were in great danger. Mr. Reinhardt, a nephew of Mr. Ganswich, the brewer, arrived to time to rescue the three young men from watery graves by tying some skate straps together, and by this means pulling the brothers one by one from the water and upon the ice. The lake was about fourteen feet deep where the young men went down, and their rescue was not accomplished a moment too soon to save their lives. A story should be put to the indulgence in such a pastime in such a place, and more particularly on the Sabbath day.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

MAYOR CALLOW returned home on Saturday from the Quaker City, where he attended the sessions of the Order of the K. of P.

MARY AUST lodged complaint before Alderman Smith against James Roberts for assault and battery, alleging that the accused struck and attempted to choke her. The usual papers were made out.

MRS. LARIMER, who resides on Robinson street, Fifteenth ward, while going to the hydrant, Saturday afternoon, slipped and fell dislocating her ankle. She was carried into the house and a physician summoned, who attended her.

SOME time during Friday night three thieves entered the house of Lawrence Miller, on Sandusky street, but did not succeed in obtaining anything of value. They entered by the hall door, which had not been locked, and, proceeding to one of the upper rooms, commenced to ransack the drawers of the bureau. Mr. Miller was absent at the time, and his wife, upon seeing the men in the room, ran into the street and gave the alarm, but before any person arrived the villains fled.

JAMES BROWN, a shoemaker, who resides in the first story of Quirk's Hall, met with a narrow escape from death, Saturday afternoon. Mr. Brown has been in the habit of getting his supply of coal by gathering the lumps that fall from the engines in the yard of the Federal street depot. He was thus engaged on Saturday afternoon, and was so intently occupied that he did not notice the approach of a train of cars. The engineer fortunately noticed the man and succeeded in stopping the engine just in time, but not until the aged man was under the locomotive, and the ash pan had touched him. Had the train moved two feet more the accident would have been fatal. The train was backed, and the man removed from his perilous position, without having sustained the slightest scratch.

About half past twelve o'clock Saturday afternoon a horse attached to a heavy wagon ran off on Robinson street, and just as the animal reached the residence of Dr. Hezlep, near Federal street, it ran over a little boy about four years of age, named Johnny Smith, whose parents reside on Corry street. The lad was severely though not dangerously injured, two wheels of the wagon passing over his breast. The lad was carried into the office of Dr. Hezlep, who attended his injuries, after which he was removed to his home. Last night the lad was doing well.

All the old conductors except four, on the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Passenger Railway, sent in their resignations Saturday evening. The reason given is that they expected to be dismissed as soon as the Superintendent succeeded in securing other men to take their places, as he had advertised for new conductors. These resignations did not interfere with the regular running of the cars on yesterday, as the drivers were appointed to act as conductors temporarily, and the company had enough extra drivers to fill the places of the regular ones.

SOUTH SIDE.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THE Veteran Guards now occupy their new armory in J. C. Shaffer's new building.

THE South Pittsburgh Council hold their next regular monthly meeting to-morrow night.

CAPT. ISAAC CLINE, of the Veteran Guards, has been elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment, State Militia.

MAJOR LEGAND appeared before Justice Kreihan on Saturday, and lodged complaint against Fred. Morris for assault and battery, alleging that the accused struck her in the face. A warrant was issued.

PHILIP KUSS of East Birmingham, entered an information before Burgess Jones, charging John Stoer with false pretenses, alleging that the defendant obtained meat from him to the amount of five dollars and forty-three cents, representing that there was money coming to him from several different parties, which proved to be false. Warrant issued.

WINIFRED MCFADDEN appeared before Burgess Jones and made an information against Robert Gross for false pretence. She states that she boarded the defendant on the strength of his representations that his employers owed him money, but upon inquiry it appeared that the defendant had drawn all that was due him, and left for parts unknown. Warrant issued.

A Raid on the Saloon Keepers Inaugurated.

Yesterday afternoon two men, whose names are unknown, visited a number of taverns in Birmingham and East Birmingham, and took a drink in each. Some of the parties in one or two of the taverns suspected the object of their visit, but allowed the men to leave unmolested. The strangers, however, did not fare so well in St. Clair borough. When they reached the borough they entered the first tavern they noticed and took a drink. After looking around a moment to see what parties were in, they prepared to leave, when they were attacked by a number of the men in the saloon and badly beaten. They succeeded finally in escaping from their assailants, and ran toward the Catholic Church for refuge. They were followed, however, and taken out of the church, when another severe beating was administered to them. The strangers were finally allowed to go in peace, their assailants thinking they had received sufficient punishment for their labors and efforts in endeavoring to improve the morals of the South Side.

SOUTH SIDE CONSOLIDATION.

The Election on Saturday—Opposition to the Movement—Only one Borough in Favor of the Consolidation.

The South Side boroughs of Birmingham, East Birmingham and St. Clair on Saturday voted on the question of consolidation, or the formation of a South Side city, with the following result:

	For.	Against.
Birmingham, first precinct	69	219
Birmingham, second precinct	196	208
East Birmingham, First ward	104	103
East Birmingham, Second ward	143	258
St. Clair borough	91	58
Total	534	826

The proposition therefore failed. St. Clair gave majority for consolidation, but as the other boroughs voted against it, it goes for naught, having got no borough to consolidate with. Apparently a lively interest was manifested, but it was all one-sided, the active persons, working at the polls and drumming up voters, being anti-consolidationists. There appeared to be no workers, or any organization, in behalf of consolidation. The vote, too, was very light the aggregate vote of the three boroughs being 1,960, while at the election in October last it was 1,690, and that, too, not a full vote. The result, however, must be taken as decisive, as respects "South Side consolidation." The next move, it is understood, will be in the direction of consolidation with the city.

The New Fee Bill.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

We, the undersigned, members of the Pittsburgh Bar, respectfully represent that whereas, the bill approved the 6th day of April, A. D., 1871, entitled "an act regulating the fees in certain different offices in Allegheny county," known to the public as White's Fee Bill, has proved impracticable and cumbrous in its operation, and most unsatisfactory in its effects, and is wrong in principle, because it compels an unfortunate class to supply the county treasury out of their misfortune, when justice should be cheap and readily accessible; and whereas, it is easily practicable to frame a bill which will give to officers nothing beyond a fair remuneration, and at the same time secure the public against imposition, but render justice cheap and free; and whereas, it is believed that the bill now before your Honorable Body does not obviate these evils; and therefore, we, the members of the Bar of Allegheny county, respectfully unite in recommending the passage of said bill, and we will ever pray, &c.

Thomas M. Marshall,	A. M. Brown,
Robt. Woods,	Samuel C. Schoyer,
David W. Bell,	W. W. Thompson,
David Reed,	C. B. M. Smith,
M. W. Acheson,	F. M. Magee,
Nathaniel Nelson,	Bayne & Magee,
S. H. Geyer,	David H. Veech,
John H. Hampton,	Wm. L. Chalfant,
John Barton,	George T. Oliver,
George Shiras, Jr.,	John Dalzell,
J. Shoyer, Jr.,	Baird Patterson,
N. P. Fetterman,	Thomas S. Bigelow,
John Mellon,	J. H. Callahan,
P. H. Winston,	John S. Lambie,
C. S. Fetterman,	Josiah Cohen,
J. M. Gazzam,	J. P. Penney,
James M. Stoner,	James A. Lowrie,
R. M. Gibson,	J. Ludwig Koethen,
J. C. Dicken,	Alex. M. Watson,
John F. Edmundson,	W. C. Taylor,
T. H. Davis,	B. F. Lucas,
John G. MacConnell,	John M. Kennedy,
John H. Kerr,	Alf. S. Bloor,
Willis C. Powers,	Jacob H. Miller
Robert E. Stewart,	W. D. Moore,
Walter F. Austin,	J. F. Slagle,
S. A. McClung,	James W. Over,
S. A. & W. S. Purviance,	W. B. Negley,
D. D. Bruce,	Wm. D. Porter,
Geo. A. Munro,	J. E. McKelvy,
John S. Robb,	Thomas Hindman,
James K. Kerr,	G. W. Guthrie,
Archibald Blakeley,	John W. Taylor,
W. H. Lowe,	G. W. DeCamp,
A. B. Hay,	C. Hashrouck,
James Black,	Lewis D. Harbaugh,
E. A. Barton,	R. B. Petty,
D. W. Elder,	Magnus Pehlam,
John C. McCombs,	Stephen Woods, Jr.,
James Veech,	Alfred Kerr,
Malcomb Hay,	T. Walter Day,
Wm. Owens, Jr.	R. J. Powers,
A. C. Patterson,	J. S. Cook,
W. H. Jennings,	James Fitzsimmons,
H. Baldwin,	G. H. Christy,
Wm. Byrnes,	Thomas B. Kerr,
J. A. Emery,	J. J. Siebeneck,
Jas. I. Kuhn,	John H. Bailey,
Thos. F. Bayne,	Charles B. Kenney,
Wilson H. Shannon,	Chas. F. McKenna,
C. S. Ammond,	Chas. C. Montooth,
John W. Bailey,	Thomas C. Lazear,
James Grier,	H. W. Weir,
Joseph Hays,	H. B. Swoope,
Wm. Blakeley,	J. A. McQuade.
Morton Hunter.	Joseph Forsythe.

For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calissaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best and only reliable tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW

Great Closing Sale.

$15,000 worth of boots and shoes under anybody's prices for thirty days, to make room for spring goods. 200 pairs men's calf sewed boots selling a $5 00, reduced from $6 50; 200 pairs men's custom-made calf boots, double sole and tap sole, selling at $5 00, reduced from $6 00; 400 pairs children's Morroco fancy polish heel shoes at 75c, reduced from $1 25; 300 pairs ladies' Morroco polish shoes at 90c, reduced from $1 00; men's clothing selling out the entire stock at prices that defy competition. Many goods less than first cost, at 28 Fifth avenue, W. G. Hoover, successor to W. B. Clapp & Co.

Marvelous Beyond Precedent

Is the effect of Sozodont upon the whole economy of the mouth, keeping the gums rosy and healthy, the teeth in perfect order, giving to the breath a balmy fragrance. MWF

The Best

China, glass and queensware is to be had at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Cheap Goods

At the China Store of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

Buy a Weed

Family Favorite Sewing Machine, 116 Market street, best in use.

The China Store

Of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, is the place to buy china, glass and queensware cheap.

R. E. Breed & Co.

Are selling the best china, glass and queensware in the city. China Store, 100 Wood street.

MARRIED:

BECKERT—KLEINE.—On Thursday eve., January 25, 1872, at the home of the bride, by the Rev. Bro. Mr. C. BECKERT, Jr., of Pittsburgh, and Miss MARY KLEINE, of Gallipolis, O. No cards.

DIED:

KISER—January 27, at 11 o'clock P. M., WILLIE A., only child of David O. and Maggie A. Kiser, aged eight months.

Funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, from the residence of Alex. Black, Thirty-fourth street. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, 117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

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(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa

DENTISTRY.
Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG.
Has resumed the practice of his profession, confining himself exclusively to the Preservation of the Natural Teeth. Office, No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

DENTAL NOTICE.
In order to accommodate persons suffering with Tooth-ache, Dr. SPENCER'S OFFICE, No. 254 PENN STREET, will be kept open until 9 o'clock P. M.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Fresh Laughing Gas.
Open Sundays from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
JOHN ELLSLER.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF
EDWIN FORREST.
Monday, January 29th—KING LEAR.
Tuesday, January 30th—JACK CADE.
Wednesday, January 31st—OTHELLO.
Thursday, February 1st—VIRGINIUS.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT OF Mr. FORREST.
Prepare for the event of the season, the great DUNDREARY SOTHERN.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.
V. E. REAMER.....Lessee and Manager
Engagement of the Peerless Danseuse and Pantomimist,
Mlle. MORLACCHI.
Who will appear THIS EVENING in the Grand Military Spectacle entitled the
FRENCH SPY; or the Fall of Algiers.
Henri St. Alme.....
Hamet.....MORLACCHI.
Mathilde de Merle.....
Introducing her Grand Military Manœuvrs, Arab Boy's Prayer in the Storm, her celebrated Bee Dance, and thrilling Broad Sword Combat.
Preceding the spect